

A
GUIDE
to
EDUCATIONAL FEATURES OF BALTIMORE

by
Freshman One-Four

1935-1936

--

S. T. C.
COLLEC.

Maryland State Teachers College, Baltimore



137289

S.T.C

F189

B. 0131

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Preface.....pp. I-II

Associations

Associated Jewish Charities..... p. 22

Bohemian Gymnastic Association.....pp. 23-24

Maryland Society for Prevention of Cruelty
to Animals.....pp. 25-26

Salvation Army.....pp. 27-30

Y.M.C.A. p. 31

Y.M. & Y.W.H.A. p. 32-33

Baltimore Harbor.... p. 3-6

Baltimore's Towns.....pp. 4-7

Bank

Savings Bank of Baltimore.....pp. 24-25

Cemetery

Greenmount Cemetery.....p. 36-37

Churches

First Methodist Episcopal Church..... p. 38

First Presbyterian Church..... p. 39

The Old Zion Church..... p. 38

Otterbein Church..... p. 39

Pro-Cathedral..... p. 40

Roman Catholic Cathedral..... p. 40

City of Baltimore.....pp. 1-3

Government of Baltimore City

Executive Branch.....	p. 12-12
Judicial Branch.....	pp. 14-12
Appeal Tax Court.....	p. 18
Coroner's Jury.....	p. 17
Juvenile Court.....	p. 17
Orphan's Court.....	pp. 17, 19-21
Public Service Commission.....	p. 18
Sheriff's Jury.....	p. 18
State Industrial Accident Commission.....	p. 18
State Tax Commission.....	p. 18

Hospitals

Johns Hopkins Hospital.....	pp. 41-42
Kernan Hospital.....	p. 43
Marine Hospital.....	p. 44
Maryland University Hospital.....	p. 45

Hotels.....

p. 46

Industrial Organizations

Archer's Laundry.....	p. 51
Baltimore Biennial Census of Manufacturers, 1933.....	pp. 48-50
Baltimore Copper Works.....	p. 52
Bethlehem Steel Corporation.....	p. 53
Black and Decker Manufacturing Co.	pp. 54-55
Chevrolet Company.....	pp. 56-57

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

LIBRARY

1100 S. EAST ASIAN BLVD.

CHICAGO, ILL. 60607

TEL: 773-936-3100

FAX: 773-936-3101

WWW.CHICAGO.EDU

CHICAGO, ILL. 60607

CHICAGO, ILL. 60607

CHICAGO, ILL. 60607

CHICAGO, ILL. 60607

CHICAGO, ILL. 60607

CHICAGO, ILL. 60607

CHICAGO, ILL. 60607

CHICAGO, ILL. 60607

CHICAGO, ILL. 60607

CHICAGO, ILL. 60607

CHICAGO, ILL. 60607

CHICAGO, ILL. 60607

CHICAGO, ILL. 60607

CHICAGO, ILL. 60607

CHICAGO, ILL. 60607

CHICAGO, ILL. 60607

CHICAGO, ILL. 60607

CHICAGO, ILL. 60607

CHICAGO, ILL. 60607

CHICAGO, ILL. 60607

CHICAGO, ILL. 60607

CHICAGO, ILL. 60607

Crosse and Blackwell Company.....	pp. 58-59
Crown, Cork, and Seal Company.....	pp. 60-61
Davidson Chemical Company.....	pp. 64-65
Edwin Bennett Pottery.....	pp. 62-63
Glenn L. Martin Company.....	p. 66
Hendler Creamery Company.....	p. 67
Hooper Textile Mills.....	p. 68
Hutzler Brothers.....	p. 47
McCormick and Company.....	p. 69
Oyster Industry.....	pp. 177-179
Procter and Gamble Company.....	pp. 70-71
Rice's Bakery.....	pp. 72-73
Schludenburg-Kurdle Company.....	pp. 74-75
Slaughter Houses.....	pp. 76-77
Stieff Company.....	p. 78
Sun, the.....	pp. 79-80
Swindell Brothers Glass Factory.....	p. 81

Libraries

Baltimore Department of Legislative Reference.....	p. 84
Baltimore School Libraries	p. 84a
Enoch Pratt Free Library.....	pp. 85-88
History of Baltimore's Public Libraries.....	pp. 82-83
Johns Hopkins University Library.....	pp. 89-91
Medical and Chirurgical Faculty of Maryland, Library of	p. 91a
Peabody Library.....	p. 92
William H. Welch Library.....	p. 92a

Markets

Broadway Market.....	p. 93
Laurens Market.....	p. 94

Lexington Market.....	pp. 95-96
Marsh Market.....	II. 97-98
North Avenue Market.....	I. 99

Monuments

Armistead Monument.....	p. 100
Battle Monument.....	p. 101
Cecilus Calvert Monument.....	p. 102
Columbus Monument.....	p. 103
Confederate Soldiers and Sailors Monument.....	p. 101
Confederate Women's Monument.....	p. 104
Francis Scott Key Monument.....	p. 103
Lafayette Statue.....	p. 105
Maryland Line Monument.....	p. 106
Mt. Vernon Square.....	p. 107
Samuel Smith Monument.....	p. 108
Star Spangled Banner Monument.....	p. 109
Star Spangled Banner Centennial Monument.....	p. 109
Taney Statue.....	p. 110
Severn Teackle wallis Monument.....	I. 111
War Memorial.....	p. 112
Washington Monument.....	p. 113
Wellls and McComas Monument.....	p. 114
Wildey Monument.....	p. 115
Union Soldiers and Sailors Monument.....	p. 116

Museums

Baltimore Municipal Museum.....	pp. 117-118
Baltimore Museum of Art.....	pp. 119-120
Charcoal Club.....	p. 121
Flag House.....	pp. 122-123
Maryland Academy of Sciences.....	pp. 124-125

Maryland Historical Society.....	p. 126
Maryland Institute Art Gallery.....	p. 127
Municipal Art Society.....	pp. 128-129
Walters Art Gallery.....	p. 130

Notable Baltimoreans

Edgar Allan Poe.....	pp. 131-132
Enoch Pratt... ..	p. 133
Hans Schuler.....	p. 134

Parks

Clifton Park.....	p. 135
Druid Hill Park.....	p. 136
Fort McHenry.....	p. 137
Memorial Plaza.....	pp. 138-139
Mount Clare.....	p. 140
Patterson Park.....	p. 141

<u>Radio Station W.B.A.L.</u>	pp. 142-143
-------------------------------------	-------------

Residential Districts

Green Spring Valley	p. 145
Homeland.....	p. 144
Italian Colony.....	pp. 146-147

Schools

Baltimore City College.....	p. 151
Baltimore Public School System.....	pp. 148-150
Johns Hopkins University.....	p. 152
Maryland Art Institute.....	p. 153
Peabody Conservatory.....	p. 154
University of Maryland.....	p. 155
William S. Baer School.....	p. 156

Theaters

Auditorium Theater.....	p. 157
Baltimore Children's Theater.....	p. 157

Ford's Theater.....	p. 159
Homewood Play Shop.....	p. 157
Little Theater.....	p. 158
Lyric Theater.....	p. 158
Playmasters Theater.....	p. 159
Vagabond Players Theater.....	p. 159
Valencia Theater.....	p. 159

Trans ortation

Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.....	p. 169
Bath Street viaduct.....	p. 160
Consolidated Gas, Electric, Light and Powere Co.p.	164-168
Curtiss-Wright Airport.....	p. 161
Maryland--Pennsylvania Railroad.....	p. 170
United Railways and Electric Company.....	pp. 162-163
Western Maryland Railroad.....	p. 171

<u>Water Supply</u>	pp. 172-176
---------------------------	-------------

The Four Cornerstones of Baltimore	pp. 180-187
--	-------------

.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....

PREFACE

A guide naturally forms a connecting link between those who wish to know and that which may be known. This guide has as its essential purpose--to aid students and teachers who are interested in Baltimore in finding desired information upon which they can rely. The major service rendered has been the selection of facts from the quantities of material available and, in most cases, checking the accuracy of such facts against personal observation.

Through the cooperation of two freshman sections of the Maryland State Teachers College at Towson, this guide has been planned and prepared. The features of Baltimore having special educational value have been so classified that varying groups have been able to select preferred interests and work as individuals in sections. In order that there might be harmony in such a working scheme, it was necessary to adopt an arrangement using general topics with subtopics in sequence.

Accordingly, a type form was adopted for all articles. When each article was checked against the following standards for quality:

1. Is the item sufficiently important in educational value to be included?
2. Have you collected all essential data?
3. Are your statements accurate?
4. Have you respected your reader's time?
5. Does your finished product maintain your self-respect?

As is necessarily the case in any work of this kind, practically all of the facts and many of the ideas are derived from the work of others. The only respect in which any measure of originality can be claimed is in the selection, compilation and unification of the material constituting this guide. The underlying inspiration is traceable in great measure to Dr. Lida Lee Tall, President of Maryland State Teachers College at Towson, who expressed the need for a comprehensive understanding of Baltimore city by students and teachers. As a means of fulfilling this realization, Miss Bersch, instructor of Education, conceived the idea of preparing this guide.

The sincere thanks of her students are heartily extended for the cooperation, supervision, and revision which she so willingly gave. We also acknowledge our indebtedness to those authors of references whose volumes have enabled us to be accurate in statements of historic and essential points of interest, to those directors, supervisors and assistants who have willingly given their time and knowledge to the furthering of this guide--to all we offer our most heartfelt thanks.

THE CITY OF BALTIMORE

Baltimore Town was created by the passage of an act of the General Assembly at Annapolis in the year of 1729. At that time Maryland had only small ports so that most of the trade began to shift to Philadelphia where, because of concentrated commerce and vessels, better prices and transportation could be obtained. Foreseeing the advantages of Baltimore as a port and its future possibilities for enabling the province to gain commercial prestige, Marylanders supported an act advocating its establishment.

The third city of the province was destined to become not only its commercial and social metropolis but that of the Southland as well. It soon caught up with or took precedence over other seacoast cities. As a town it possessed from the very start three elements of future greatness--good roads, the river, and an excellent harbor. In truth, the early founders had not overestimated its possibilities.

During the Revolutionary War, Baltimore men, a component of the famous Maryland line, were in the hottest of the fray and foremost in battle. Maryland, and largely Baltimore Town, furnished 20,606 men for the war. To this number should be added the men on her 248 privateering vessels that were built, equipped, and maintained solely by Baltimore Town.

On June 22, 1768, through an act of the General Assembly, the city became the first county seat of Baltimore County. On December 31, 1796, Baltimore was incorporated as a charter city independent of Baltimore County. Noteworthy is the fact that when incorporated as the "City of Baltimore" in 1796, the town had already become the third commercial port of the Union.

At the outbreak of the War of 1812, Maryland supplied 46 officers and about one-fifth of the American Navy of which many were from Baltimore. In the course of the war about 1,650 British ships worth about \$45,000,000 were captured. Of these, sixty-one of Baltimore's privateers had captured 525 prizes worth \$20,000,000. Thus, England was struck in her most vital possession, her commerce, and was keen to avenge these losses whence they came. After sacking Washington, British troops under command of General Ross and a fleet under command of Admiral Cochrane turned to punish Baltimore. General Stricker's troops repelled the British in the historic battle of North Point Road. On the next day, when the British again prepared to go forward, they were forced to retreat before the fortifications which General Smith had thrown up and so were frustrated in their attempt to take the city by land. The British then attempted to take Baltimore by sea and bombarded Fort McHenry for twenty-four hours. Francis Scott Key, a prisoner aboard a British ship, anxiously peering through the mists of the morning of September 14, 1814, saw the "Star Spangled Banner" which inspired him to write a poem that later became the country's national anthem. After this war, the development of the entire country received an impetus from the Baltimore "clippers" which gave to the country the commercial independence it so eagerly sought.

2.

Baltimore played a relatively small part in the other wars of the country. During the Civil War a feeling of divided sentiment prevailed here because of the intermediate geographic position of the city. The first bloodshed of the Civil War took place in this city. While on the way to defend the National Capital, The Sixth Massachusetts Regiment of Infantry was attacked here in April, 1861. As a result of this riot on Pratt Street, four soldiers and twelve citizens were killed and many more injured. Before the United States entered into the World War the city became prominent because of the landing of the German submarine "Deutschland" in 1916. In exchange for its cargo of dyes, the submarine took a cargo of medicines and eluded the British warships which were waiting for it. Such happenings have given Baltimore fame and a place in the history of our nation.

In 1904, a temporary setback was given to the impetus of the growing city by the Baltimore fire which raged for two days and devastated one hundred and forty acres of the business section. Undaunted by this catastrophe, the recovery of the city was rapid. As mentioned before, the secret of a large part of Baltimore's success is due to her location. Today "the city on the Patapsco" at the head of the Chesapeake is the second port in foreign trade of the country. In total foreign commerce she is topped only by New York City. She has led every American port for the past three years in shipments through the Panama Canal. Forty-six great steamship lines link the city with all parts of the world. Baltimore ranks seventh among the industrial cities of the United States. Its future possibilities are again evidenced by the fact that it is on its way to become the aviation center of America, if not of the world, which in the main is because of its favorable location and environment. This young, spirited city of unlimited possibilities in the commercial and industrial world is ever progressing towards a goal of "commercial and cultural" supremacy and harmony.

This city not only has a prominent place in the military and industrial history of the nation but also in the cultural development of it. In 1815, Baltimore had the honor of erecting the first monument to Washington. In 1816, it became the first American city to be illuminated by gas. The charter of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company was granted in February, 1827, and was the first one given to a railroad company in the United States. The East and West were united by the completion of the B & O which was the first American railroad. A further distinction is the fact that it was chosen by Professor Morse as the place to receive the spark which electrified the world in 1844. An outstanding feature of Baltimore is its supremacy in the oyster or sea-food industry which has been an unchallenged characteristic of the city from its founding up to the present day. A lot of the charm of the city is found in its architecture, simple but appealing. It is apparent that Baltimore ranks among the top as a patron of art.

References:

Old Baltimore--Sioussat
 Star-Spangled Banner Flag House To Historic Landmarks of Baltimore--
 Mrs. Arthur B. Bibbins
 Maryland as a Proprietary Colony--Mareness
 History of Baltimore, Maryland--Shepherd

oOo

BALTIMORE'S TOWNS

Dozens of towns have lived and thrived in the present limits of Baltimore. Each town had its center, its buildings, its peculiar institutions and its own life. In fact, most old cities are made up of numerous settlements and this is especially true of Baltimore, which is a collection of communities. At the present time, these old towns or sections, including those that grew later, are about thirty-eight in number.

Fells Point

In former times, Fells Point was an important town; a lively rival of its neighbors, Jones Town and Baltimore Town, and the center of a shipping industry. The little settlement was the home of captains, petty officers, and thousands of sailors.

The history of "The Point", as it was familiarly known, began when William Fell arrived in 1730 and built himself a house on the waterfront. Lancaster Street now marks the old shore line. William's brother, Edward, had already settled in what was to be Jones Town. William gave his name to "The Point" which had previously been known as "Coles Harbor". In addition to his business of ship-building, William Fell took a great interest in the politics of "The Point" and this interest was also displayed by his son, Edward. It was the second member of the family, Colonel Edward Fell, who laid out Fells Point in 1763. At the time of his death in 1746, William Fell was noted as a builder of sturdy sloops which were the Chesapeake Bay "ketches".

In 1773 the General Assembly authorized Baltimore to increase its boundaries. Eight years later, eighty acres of "Plowman, Philpot and Fell's land" were acquired. From this time on "THE Point" gradually merged with the city--its history became the history of Baltimore.

Through the years the chief interest of "The Point" has been ships and shipping. Up the Chesapeake came the sailing vessels with their cargoes, and to the Point's market came settlers from distant parts looking for indentured servants who made up the human freight of the ships. Wives and daughters of ship-builders, merchants, and sailors of "The Point" welcomed the vessels that brought them the latest fashions from overseas. The Fells Point shipyards became famous before similar centers of Baltimore proper.

During the Revolutionary War, Fells Point was a seething center of activity with its approximately eight hundred inhabitants. The first cruisers taking part in the struggle were fitted out and manned in Baltimore and many of them set sail from Fells Point shipyards. Under the Congressional Act of December 13, 1775, ordering the fitting out of thirteen ships for the Continental Navy, the Virginia, a frigate of twenty-eight guns, was built at Fells Point by a Mr. Wells. A list of privateers sailing from Baltimore at this time shows that

any of the owners were located at Pells Point.

It was from the Point that a detachment of Virginia troops embarked on February 9, 1777 to join General Washington's army in New Jersey. At this time, companies of militia also set sail for the Eastern Shore to repress the Royalist insurrection in Dorchester and Somerset counties. Pells Point also celebrated in a royal manner when, in 1791, General Washington came to Baltimore and stopped at Fountain Inn. It was here that the French fleet anchored to take Count De Rochambeau aboard. To the port, which included Baltimore and Pells Point, there belonged in 1790 no less than one hundred two vessels, although the population of the two towns at the time was only thirteen thousand.

The majority of the streets in Pells Point still retain their original names. Some of them are Pells, Fleet, German, George, South, Hampstead, Lancaster, Pitt, Philpot, Point, Queen, Shoreside, Smith, Star, Thames, Washington, Milk, Willis, and Wolf streets. Market Space is now called Broadway and picturesque Strawberry Alley has given way to Dallas Street. There were also Apple, Napple, Ryle, and Petticoat Streets. If you visit Pells Point you notice the ancient houses and the bricked alleys which lead to their yards. There is certainly an abundance of crooked streets in Baltimore and nowhere are there more than in Pells Point. In some of these little old streets you find cobblestones and, even though they may not be pleasant for traffic, they are picturesque to look at. Today, Pells Point still has its sailor's boarding houses. It still has its old market and shipping offices. Reflected glory and history are retained in the old houses which still can be seen in the district of Pells Point.

Jones Town (Old Town)

Section east of Jones Falls bounded on west by Charles, on the east by Fallsview, on the north by Monument Street.

The oldest inhabited section of Baltimore is Jones Town, called Old Town in later times. It is a section east of Jones Falls and roughly, bounded by Monument and Baltimore Streets. Though it was not the first part of Baltimore to be incorporated, this town or section became and still remains the heart of the city. The original boundaries of Old Town were Jones Falls, Peter Street, Baltimore Street and Bath Street. Jones Town was surrounded by marshes and originally had three streets running parallel to the Falls. It had but one communication with Baltimore proper and that was by way of the ford below where the city still now stands. The name "Old Town" was given to it because it had been settled long before Baltimore was created. David Jones was the first actual settler on the land. Peter Carroll, in 1661, surveyed about 380 acres of land for Jones which followed the lines of the Falls and was situated on the east side of it. This area was used as a plantation by the Jones family until it was sold by later generations.

Jones Town, or Old Town, was created by an act of the General

Assembly in 1732. The Assembly provided for the erection of "a town on a creek divided on the east from the town lately laid out in Baltimore county called Baltimore Town, on the land whereon Edward Fell keeps a store". The town was called Jones Town in honor of the original settler on Jones Falls. Quickly, the designation of Old Town became more familiar and today, the first settler is comemorated only by the stream which bears his name. On the commision appointed to carry out the provision of the act were Major Thomas Sheredine, Captain Robert North, Thomas Todd, John Cockey and John Boring. The assembly set the area of Jones Town at ten acres and by the provision of the act the commissioners were instructed to purchase the land of its owners peaceably; if the owner wished to hold on to the land and not encourage the growth of a future city, to buy the land by condemnation proceedings. The ten acre tract was laid out and divided into twenty lots which were numbered one to twenty counting up from the water. First choice of these lots was offered the owners of the land. However, they could buy only one lot. During the first six months, lots were sold to inhabitants of Baltimore County only and for the first four months no one could purchase more than one lot. Furthermore, every purchaser had to build within eighteen months a house on the lot covering at least four hundred square feet, or forfeit his claims. Lots not taken within seven years after the division of the land should revert to their original owners. The lots were not all sold, few though they were, until 1746. Even so, Baltimore Town at that time was not so well settled as Jones Town.

On September 28, 1745, by joint petition of the two towns, the Assembly decreed that "the same towns now called Baltimore and Jones Towns, be incorporated into one entire town, and for the future be called and known by the name of Baltimore Town and no other name". Both towns together had about two hundred inhabitants. Captain Darby Lux, Major Sheredine, Captain Robert North, Dr. George Buchanan, Col. William Hannon, Thomas Harrison, and William Fell were on the appointed commission. They were directed to have the combined towns resurveyed carefully, with especial attention to property boundaries and they were empowered to levy a tax upon the inhabitants of the town for the support of a clerk. By entering into their duties with zest, these men soon established the greater Town of Baltimore.

From the date of this combination, Old Town ceased to exist officially. As the limits of Old Town expanded in conjunction with the growth of the city of which it was part, the name was made to fit a larger territory than it was originally meant to cover. Today, it means vaguely, almost all of that section of Baltimore east of the Falls, centering on Gay Street.

Even so late as 1807, Old Town was a separate community from the rest of the town. The separation between it and Fells Point was complete because of the marshy land and a stream of running water between it and the rest of Baltimore. It wasn't until the later part of the nineteenth century that the marsh was drained and what was known as Gay Street Bridge was built.

When the marsh was drained it became Holliday and Harrison Streets.
The section in front of the City Hall constitutes what was the
center of the marsh. Today, the undying interest in Old Town
lies in its remainders and reminders of the past.

References

- Wieg, J., "Baltimore and Its Towns"
Shepherd, H., "History of Baltimore, Maryland"
Harf, J., "History of Baltimore City and County"
Cousat, A.L., "Old Baltimore"
Envier, M., "Baltimore in the Eighties and Nineties"

e Baltimore Harbor

The home of the Baltimore Clipper is one of the five great natural ports of the world and most of its advantages are unique. The harbor proper includes all of the Patapsco River as far as the Seven-Foot Knoll Lighthouse, thus providing a total of one hundred twenty-two miles of natural waterfront, two-thirds of which is developed. The river branches at Port McHenry affording the city two excellent harbors. The upper and more important one, which is known as the basin, is the center of the city, approximately. It leads to the ever-active wharves on Pratt and Light Streets, where most of the extensive fresh produce trade is centered. A large percentage of the city's manufacturing trade is carried on at Port Covington, on the lower branch.

Along Light Street, which carries more traffic the day than any other street in the world, are to be found the offices and wharves of approximately forty great steamship lines which send ships to practically every major port in the world. Here also are the homes of many coastwise and bay steamer lines. The city's government has spent over ten million dollars in building a system of municipal piers and plans to spend fifty million more. Baltimore is one of the few ports that does not impose tax on ships that visit the city.

The site of Baltimore is as centrally located as the hub of a wheel; it is surprising to realize how close it really is to the Central North, the immediate West and the South. Most of the foreign trade of the Mid-West passes through this harbor. The grain elevators, which are among the largest and most modern in the world, have a capacity of several hundred thousand bushels of grain. The Pennsylvania Railroad's huge elevator is the largest on tide-water and is second only to those located in the great wheat centers on the Great Lakes. The 11 piers are also worthy of note, because the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad coal pier holds the world record for consistently loading and trimming four thousand tons an hour. There are numerous shipyards and dry-docks, some government owned and others by individuals or corporations.

The widely renowned Chesapeake Bay sea-foods readily find market here. There are hundreds of immense industries in Baltimore alone, an industrial section of the city. Bethlehem Steel Corporation invested half a billion dollars at Sparrows Point to build and equip a gigantic steel plant and has since spent many millions more.

Three of Maryland's most famous forts, now unoccupied, still seem to stand guard about the harbor and idly look upon the ebb and flow of trade. Perhaps the best view of the active harbor may be gotten from the top of Fort McHenry. Equally prominent are sixty-year old Fort Carroll and venerable Fort Mifflin, located on North Point, the objective upon which the British land forces were advancing when their general was shot, Mifflin and McComas. In days gone by, these three forts have protected their city, which owes its present size and importance

to the facilities afforded by its harbor and three important railroads.

References

Baltimore Chamber of Commerce's Official Statistics"

Government Organization

The average person has a very vague knowledge of the governmental system of the City of Baltimore, probably due to the fact that it is not accessible, or at least it is extremely difficult, for one to visit it and see in operation the machinery of government.

Baltimore, except for some special powers, duties, and rights which will be considered later, is really a large business corporation in the State of Maryland. The president of this corporation is the Mayor. The board of directors is the City Council, and the commissioners and department heads correspond to the managers of the various departments of an ordinary corporation.

Similar to the Federal and State Governments, our municipal government is divided into three branches: executive, legislative, and judicial. Our legislative department was formerly composed of an upper and a lower house, but this form was abandoned in 1934 in favor of a single house. Under the "Home Rule" act, our local government differs from the superior governments in this one way. The judicial system, while functioning in and for the City of Baltimore, is controlled by the State.

Home Rule

By an act of the Maryland Legislature, Baltimore became a charter city in the year of 1922, one of only three charter cities in the United States. It is very important to distinguish between the charter of incorporation and the Baltimore City Charter by which the Maryland Legislature gave "Home Rule" to the city in 1922. Also, the term "Home Rule" should not be confused with the term "free city" as Baltimore is often called. "Free city" simply means that by an act of the Legislature, Baltimore ceased to be a part of a county. Baltimore is one of the few independent cities in the United States. The mere fact that cities such as Chicago and Philadelphia are large enough to spread over a entire county does not relieve these cities from jurisdiction of governmental officials of that State. Baltimore has no such jurisdiction. "Home Rule" gave the city the power to float bonds and issue without the approval of the Legislature. That it would mean that the City of Baltimore is independent control of its finances. This is not the case. The condition of "Home Rule" is that it need not ask the city to obtain prior permission from the Legislature to float bonds, but that the city is not independent of the

Executive Branch

The Mayor of Baltimore, who may be compared to the manager of a corporation, is elected by the votes of the qualified citizens to serve for a term of four years. His duties consist of administering the statutes applicable to the city, the ordinances, and carrying out all municipal functions for the general welfare through his departmental heads and commissioners.

Probably the most important of the municipal agencies is the Board of Estimates which is a semi-executive-legislative body. Except for matters relating to the "health, morals, or public welfare", the Board of Estimates, by its appropriations powers, actually controls the machinery of government. This board is composed of the President of the City Council, who is the president of the Board; the Mayor; the Chief Engineer; the City Solicitor; and the Comptroller. The Mayor may control this board as he appoints the Chief Engineer and the City Solicitor.

The power of the Board of Estimates lies in the fact that it makes up the budget and fixes the tax rate, thereby controlling all functions of the city government.

It is true that the City Council ratifies the budget and may decrease it, but the council may not add to the budget in any way nor shift appropriations from one item to another.

Under the Mayor, and serving by his appointment, are a number of departments, boards and commissions. For clarity, these are merely listed, and those that are not self explanatory are briefly discussed:

- Baltimore City Jail Board
- Baltimore Museum of Art Commission
- Board of Fire Commissioners
- Board of Park Commissioners
- Board of Police Examiners--holds qualifying examinations for policemen
- Board of School Commissioners
- Board of Trustees Employees Retirement System
- Board of Zoning Appeals
- Chief Auditor--head of auditing department
- Chief Engineer--in charge of engineering on city projects
- Manager of Bureau of Receipts--commonly known as the collector of taxes
- Manager of Central Purchasing Bureau--may purchase supplies and materials, with or without competitive bidding, up to \$500 per transaction. Purchases over \$500 require the approval of the Board of Estimates
- City Register
- City Service Commission--acts similarly to the Federal Civil Service Commission
- Commissioner of Health
- Commissioners of Opening Streets--receive plans for opening or altering streets, assess damages and

benefits, and strike off budget costs

Department of Public Works

Chief of Bureau of Buildings--inspection, permits, condemnations, etc.

Chief of Bureau of Harbors

Chief of Bureau of Highways

Chief of Bureau of Mechanical Electric Service

Chief of Bureau of Plans and Surveys

Chief of Bureau of Standards--weights, measures, sanitary inspection of stores, etc.

Chief of Bureau of Stores--warehousing and supplies

Chief of Bureau of Street Cleaning

Chief of Bureau of Transportation--provides transportation for city employees, departments and projects

Chief of Bureau of Water Supply

Chief of Bureau of Sewers

Municipal Museum Commission

City Solicitor--attorney for the City

In addition, the Mayor appoints many other minor officials and employees, as, for example, the constables of the Peoples Court.

It is interesting to note that Baltimore City does not have control of its police department. This power, taken from the city during the Civil War upon the declaration of martial law to prevent the State from seceding from the Union, has never been restored. The Governor is empowered to appoint three police commissioners for Baltimore City (there is but one at present). Although the City alone bears the expenses of the department, the legislature passes on the budget of expenses, salaries, number of personnel, and equipment.

The remainder of the executive section of the government includes the City Comptroller who guides the financial policy of the city, and the City Surveyor. Both are elected by popular vote.

References:-

- 1.- MARYLAND Code of Public GENERAL LAWS of 1924, and supplements of MARYLAND Constitution AND Bill of Rights-(CONTAINED IN 1st. VOLUME OF CODE BALTIMORE CITY CHARTER (ART. II AND II A OF MARYLAND Constitution),
- 2.- BALTIMORE City CODE (ORDINANCES)
- 3.- ORDINANCE of ESTIMATES
- 4.- Constitution of U. S. A.
- 5.- U. S. Statutes.

The State of Maryland is divided into four judicial circuits. The first circuit is composed of the various counties; the City of Baltimore is the fourth circuit. In Baltimore the circuit is known as the Supreme Bench of Baltimore City. This in turn is divided into several courts.

Civil Law

The Baltimore City Court--three parts
The Court of Common Pleas--one part
The Superior Court of Baltimore City--three parts

Equity

The Circuit Court of Baltimore City--number one and two

Criminal Law

The Baltimore City Criminal Court--two parts

This supreme bench has limited and specialized powers, including the admission of lawyers to the bar, making of rules for its courts, hearing motions for new trials in criminal cases, and assigning judges to its various courts.

The Baltimore City Criminal Court is divided into two parts. The first part is presided over by a judge; in cases where the defendant so desires, a jury also hears the case. This court has primary and complete criminal jurisdiction. Appeals from this court are taken to the Maryland Court of Appeals, at Annapolis.

Equity cases are heard by the Circuit Court of Baltimore City. This court is divided into two parts. Each part is presided over by a judge who is known as a Chancellor, but there is no jury. Appeal cases from this court are also taken to the Maryland Court of Appeals, at Annapolis.

Cases involving civil law are heard by the Baltimore City Court, the Superior Court of Baltimore City, and the Court of Common Pleas. The first two courts are each divided into three parts, but the last court is a single body. Each court is presided over by a judge, while a jury is optional. The courts have concurrent jurisdiction, but some special functions are assigned to each. The Court of Common Pleas has charge of all licenses (exceptally licensed naturalization and involuntary cases. Federal courts not have jurisdiction over these matters.). The Superior Court has charge of all land and chattel records. The Baltimore City Court has charge of all tax suits, condemnation proceedings, appeals from the tax commission, and appeals from the People's Court.

In appeal cases from the People's Court, the Baltimore City Court is the court of last resort unless a point of constitutionality is involved. Appeal cases from these courts are heard by the Maryland Court of Appeals.

The Maryland State Court of Appeals at Annapolis is composed of eight judges. Seven of these judges are the chief circuit judges, but the judge from Baltimore City is especially elected. The purpose of the even number is to prevent "5 to 4" decisions. In cases of ties, the judge who heard the case originally is permitted to decide. This court reviews the law only, in civil and criminal cases; and the facts and the law in equity cases. This court is the court of last resort within the state judicial system, except in cases involving Federal statutes, treaties, or the Federal Constitution. In these exceptions, cases may be appealed to the Supreme Court of the United States.

The Federal courts differ from the state courts in that all cases handled by the former involve special jurisdiction. Its committing agent for criminal cases is the U.S. Commissioner who corresponds to the magistrate in the state system. The federal system does not have any other minor or magistrate courts. Cases coming within the jurisdiction of the federal courts may be placed under two main classifications: those which must be taken to federal courts, and those which may be heard either by state or by federal courts. None of those falling in the first class would be criminal cases involving Federal agents, officers, or employees; criminal infractions of Federal statutes; cases of bankruptcy, United States citizenship, and admiralty. Cases falling into the second class may be divided into three types. First, there are those cases involving diversity of citizenship; for example, when the plaintiff is a citizen of Maryland, and the defendant, a citizen of Virginia; and at least \$5,000 is involved. The second type includes cases involving questions of Federal Constitutionality. The third type includes miscellaneous group most frequent of which is that of a Federal officer violating a state law while acting in official capacity. Many cases of this type occurred in the era of prohibition, involving prohibition agents. Revenue and narcotic agents are still involved in this type of difficulty.

All cases under the second classification may be instituted in either Federal or state courts. If it is instituted in the Federal court, it cannot be removed; but if it is instituted in the state

court, the second court may have it removed to the federal court.

appeals may be made from the state district court, of which there is one in Baltimore, to the United States Court of Appeals. From this latter court there exists no appellate right of appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States. The aggrieved party may petition to the Supreme Court to hear his appeal; but it is within the discretion of the court to accept the petition and hear the case, or to deny the petition and refuse to hear the appeal.

There are two types of cases which come before the Supreme Court originally; and which that court must, and no other court can, hear. The first is those cases in which one state sues another; and the second is the trial of the President of the United States. In the second, the Senate acting as a grand jury, must first have indicted the president by voting to impeach him.

Included as a part of the state judicial court systems operating in and for the City of Baltimore, there are numerous bodies, commissions, fact-finding bodies and courts of limited and specialized jurisdiction. Several of these bodies, in addition to functioning in and for the city, are actually controlled by the city. Inasmuch as these bodies are difficult to classify accurately, they are merely listed and discussed.

Orphans Court--composed of three judges who need not be lawyers. (While this is true in Maryland, it is not the case in most of the other states.) This court has charge of the administration of estates of deceased persons.

Juvenile Court--In addition to having jurisdiction over delinquent minors, this court has jurisdiction over underprivileged minors who lack adequate financial or environmental facilities. The latter jurisdiction is for the purpose of providing the children with proper public or private homes.

Coroner's Jury--Chosen and sworn in by the coroner (there is one coroner for each police district.) It is present at the examination of victims of homicide and seeks a preliminary finding as to cause of death.

Sheriff's Jury--Work in by the Sheriff at a public hearing conducted by himself for the purpose of deciding whether or not a person is insane is allowed in a proceeding in the Equity courts. Since Equity courts do not have juries, and since the proceedings must be held in that court, the right to jury trial by the Sheriff is provided as a protection against injustice.

Appeal Tax Court--Composed of three judges. Appeals from tax assessments by the City are heard.

State Tax Commission--Composed of three judges. Hears tax assessments by the state and appeals from the Appeal Tax Court.

Public Service Commission--Holds public hearing on and grants licenses, fixes and alters rates, and proscribes service requirements. There are three commissioners.

State Industrial Accident Commission--Composed of seven commissioners. It hears claims for compensation for accidents arising out of employment under the Workmen's Compensation Law.

In addition, most boards and commissions have the right to hearing persons or matters within their jurisdiction. Such hearings are held when occasion demands by the Racing Commission, State Athletic Commission, Health Commission, etc.

References

"Maryland Code of Public General Laws of 1924 and supplements"
"Maryland Constitution and Bill of Rights" (contained in first volume of Code)
"Baltimore City Charter" (Article 11 and 11.1 of the Maryland Constitution)
"Baltimore City Code" (Ordinances)
"Ordinance of Estimates"
"Constitution of the U.S.A."
"U.S. Statutes at Large"
Personal notes from course on Commercial Law

The Juvenile Court (111 St. Paul Street. Hours
9:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m. daily
except Saturdays)

The Juvenile Court was established in Baltimore City in 1902, by the General Assembly of Maryland. Baltimore's court was one of the earliest such similar courts in the world. Founded for the trial of juvenile offenders this court opened on the twenty-fourth of January, 1903, with Judge Charles W. Penick on the bench. The reason for its creation was a desire on the part of thoughtful people to keep children out of the Police courts where they were necessarily herded with adult criminals. The object of this court is "not to treat very young children as criminals, but as needing fostering care and guidance".

Jurisdiction on the court was enlarged by subsequent Acts until, in 1913, its authority was believed to be ample for all the purposes for which the court had been created. It had exclusive jurisdiction over children under the age of sixteen years in all cases requiring trial. This court was given the general power of a Police Magistrate in the City of Baltimore.

About this time certain industrial schools began to cooperate with the court. For a very small amount of money ^{boards} they took charge of delinquent children, providing facilities and educational opportunities. Among these schools are: St. Mary's Industrial School, for Catholic boys; the Maryland School for Boys, for Protestants; the House of Good Shepherd, for white Catholic girls; the House of Good Shepherd, for colored girls; the Maryland School for Girls, for white Protestant girls; and the Industrial School at Melvale, for colored Protestant girls. At these schools the children are given educational guidance and industrial training. They are sentenced to these schools for a certain length of time by the judge of the court.

However, not all children go to these schools. If, in the opinion of the judge, the child's offense is very mild or there are extenuating circumstances, the child may be returned to his home in charge of a probation officer. The responsibility on this officer is to supervise the child in all his actions and guide him in the right direction. In 1914 a bill was passed to appoint three probation officers. Soon the number was increased to five. Their work brings them in contact with every element of human society. They try to discover causes of juvenile delinquency and to correct these causes. Their

object is to strengthen the moral character of the child, and to develop higher ideals of citizenship.

Rosewood is provided for those mental and unhealthy children who are social misfits and who cannot profit from either the industrial schools or the supervision of the probation officer. But this institution is so overcrowded that it is impossible to accommodate all those sentenced to go there.

In 1916 the court was given authority to enforce the obligation of parents to support their children and properly care for them. The court was also given the power to try the cases of adults who contribute to the delinquency of minors.

In 1926 the number of probation officers was increased to six. Two men and four women were then on the staff. The home became the center of the probation officer's activities. In many instances parents who are ignorant of their duties toward their children, or who are unconsciously causing delinquency in their children have to be taught by the officer. When a child is placed on probation the officer attempts to win the confidence and friendship of the child and his parents. Their cooperation is very essential. The process of reconstructing a home and remodeling a child's character is a long and laborious one, requiring much patience, time and faith. The minimum period of probation is not less than six months.

A new department has grown out of the enlarged service of the court. In 1929 the court was able to include in its organization a psychiatric department. It consists of a full-time psychiatrist and a secretary. This department was established for the purpose of studying the mental possibilities of the children brought to the Juvenile Court.

The development of a new field of work was begun in 1930; that is, using the court as a laboratory for observation. The court must not only deal with the problems of thousands of individuals coming before it every year but it must also lend itself to the scientists who are working out ways and means of preventing children from becoming antisocial.

Within recent years the Juvenile Court has been transferred time and time again to a different building. Today the court is located in the old Board of Health building. The court consists of a waiting room with several office rooms opening into it. In the end office room the cases are heard. This room is sparsely furnished. The

judge's desk is in the center of the room and a few rows of chairs are grouped around this desk. The only other furniture is a bench.

The method of court procedure is simplified but informal. The parents or the offenders rely on the sympathy and mercy of the court. The children generally recognize the court as their friend, and they appeal to it for protection from cruelty and for advice. Hearings are held in the office of the judge and the accused stands before his desk, accompanied by his parents. When the case is disposed of three courses are possible--first to dismiss the case; second, to send the child to a corrective institution for minors, to an institution for dependent children, or to a child care agency; and third, to return the child to his guardian under the supervision of a probation officer. Above all, it is to change the child's outlook so that, in later years, he will develop into a good citizen.

Judge Allen Cleaveland has said that the most important thing to remember about the Juvenile Court is its policy. "The Juvenile Court is not a court of punishment, it is a court of helpfulness."

References

- "Baltimore--Its History and Its People", Hall, C. C.
- "Report of Juvenile Court of Baltimore City", 1913
- "Report of Juvenile Court of Baltimore City", 1923
- "Report of Juvenile Court of Baltimore City", 1930
- Visit to Juvenile Court, December, 1935
- Interview with Judge Allen Cleaveland, December, 1935

The Associated Jewish Charities (16 W. Garfield Street)

The Associated Jewish Charities has grown from several small organizations into one large helpful unit. In 1908, the Federation of Jewish Charities was organized; a few years later the United Hebrew Charities was formed. These two groups functioned independently until 1920 when by an act of legislation they combined under the title of Associated Jewish Charities. This organization began to operate on January 1, 1921.

The Associated Jewish Charities renders many services. It maintains a Home for convalescents to which patients are sent free of charge upon the advice of a physician. Meanwhile, a Home for the aged, and the Home for incurables have been combined into one which is now known as a Home for the aged and the infirm. Holland, a country home for undernourished, weak children and adults, has grown from a small home into a large residential institution to which hundreds of people are sent upon the recommendation of a physician. This home is open from July 1 to the latter part of August. The Sinai Hospital provides a Jewish Social Service Department which gives free medical aid to the poor. The Jewish Educational Alliance features recreational facilities in branches throughout the various sections of the city. The Young Men's and Women's Hebrew Association, one of the most important recreational centers, is affiliated with the Jewish Charities.

The Jewish Social Service Bureau is a very practical department. It takes care of the Milk and Ice Fund and meets any social need not otherwise provided for. Its greatest objective is to maintain independence among the people while helping either financially or educationally.

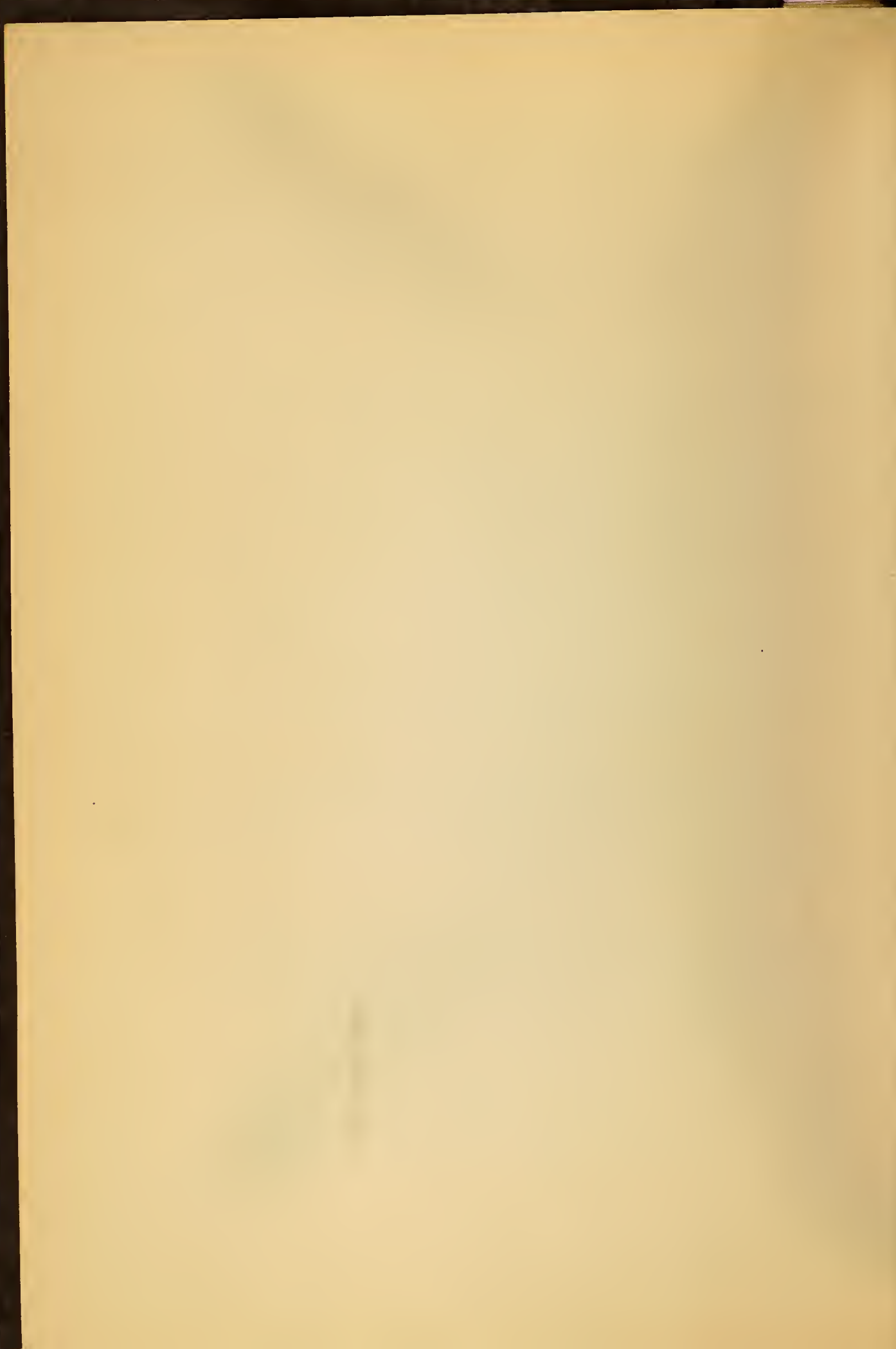
Another important department is the Board of Hebrew Education. This Board has control of many private schools in different sections of the city. The Hebrew College is also under the control of this Board. There is a unified system in Hebrew Education just as there is in the public school system.

An interesting and important service rendered by the Associated Jewish Charities is the settling of religious disputes. For this purpose a Board of Arbitration is maintained. Their decisions are regarded as legal and binding by the Civil Courts.

References

Interview with Miss Simons

Volcanos
Program



Bohemian Gymnastic Association (742 and Preston Streets)

The Bohemian Gymnastic Association, of course known in the Czech language as Sokolska Jednota Blesk, was organized in 1872 to fill the need for a social center for the Czech people who had settled in Baltimore between 1860 and 1870. This organization was inspired by and founded upon the same principles as the Sokol Union of Praha which was formed in 1862 by Doctors Miraslav Tyrš and Buegner to preserve Czech culture and to awaken a nationalistic spirit in a nation oppressed by Austrian rule since its defeat at White Mountain in 1620. Dr. Tyrš, a student of Greek culture, built his system of gymnastic education on the principles of the ancient Greeks; he also adapted from the Greeks the motto "A healthy mind in a healthy body". Another motto of the Sokol, which is now worldwide, is: "Freedom, equality and brotherhood".

On July 6, 1872, the Sokol movement was introduced in Baltimore by a group of fifteen men who became charter members of the organization, Sokolska Jednota Blesk. These men met twice a week at Shinn's Hall, Broadway and Barnes Street, and learned to drill in calisthenics and on apparatus--according to the physical education system of Tyrš. Later the Sokols sponsored a school at which Bohemian children could learn their native language and the history of their people. At the same time, the active Sokols began to instruct boys from six to eighteen years of age according to the physical education system of Tyrš.

The Women's Auxiliary was formed in 1890, but it was not until 1935 that the women turners, gymnasts, became entirely independent of the men's organization.

The cornerstone of the present Bohemian Gymnastic Hall was laid in 1902. From the date of the founding of the Sokolska Jednota Blesk in 1872 to the time this building was completed the Sokols held their physical education classes in Shinn's Hall.

The drills executed by the Sokols at their exhibitions are received directly from the head of the Sokol in Praha. However, the individual, national or sectional meets are received from the national or sectional organizations. Public exhibitions are held three times a year: in March or April; in June, at which time the drills which will be performed at the international, national or sectional Sokol Festival to be held that year are executed; and on Christmas Day, on which occasion medals and diplomas given at the Sokol Festival are awarded by the president of the local Sokol.

At the present time the junior class of boys

which is held in the gymnasium. The average age of the members is about twenty-five. In intercollegiate events which is conducted by boys of senior high school, the eighteen year of age has some information. The active men are about twenty in number. In the women's division there is about twenty girls between the ages of three and thirteen enrolled in the junior class. The enrollment of girls between thirteen and fifteen years is about twenty-five; this group is the intermediate class of girls. The active women have a membership of fifteen.

Besides being a member of the United Sokol of America, the Bohemian Gymnastic Association enjoys membership in the Amateur Athletic Union; therefore, its turners, the Sokols, are eligible not only for Sokol competition--sectional, national and international--but also for competition with other associations connected with the A. A. U.

References

Personal interview with Mr. Marie Cesky, President of Sokol Society.

"The Sokol Broadcast", a paper published by the Bohemian Division of the Sokols.

At Liverpool the S.P.C. has a famous hospital where dogs, horses, and cats can be treated while their owners look for a new one. Here they are treated kindly; and if they become sick, a veterinarian treats them. In the winter there are at least five dogs in the kennels, and in the summer at least thirty or forty.

A recent addition to the society has been the Junior S.P.C., whose members are between four and sixteen years of age. Through this organization, the leaders of the S.P.C. hope to develop in the children a love of animals and an attitude of kindness toward them. By so doing they hope to prevent the cruelty with which many animals are treated.

References

Miss Mary B. Wheeler

Mr. L. C. Ahn

Brochure put out by S.P.C.

The Salvation Army (1300 East Baltimore Street.
Hours Open: 9 A.M. to 9 P.M.
Child Street Sunday)

There is hardly a city in the United States which does not have some organization supported by the Salvation Army. Baltimore has several. Its Day Nursery takes care of children from 7 A.M. to 5 P.M. for mothers who have to work. Twenty-five cents a day is charged for those who can pay; for the others it is free. The Women's Emergency Home which the Salvation Army supports through the help of the Baltimore Emergency Relief Commission takes care of women before and after the birth of children. Men's Red Shield Lodge is an institution which cares for aged men. In addition to these relief organizations, private relief is given to many Baltimore poor. Necessary food, clothing, and winter needs are given to the poor from the supplies of the Salvation Army. Relief for physical needs is not the only work done by the Salvation Army. Many corps are established where religious services are held. They inspire and give spiritual help to the many that are sad and discouraged.

The Salvation Army had its start in London, England. When William Booth, its originator, was a child, he was deeply impressed by the desperate living conditions of the poor and unfortunates. This feeling aroused in him a strong and intense desire to help the deprived in some way. As he grew older and concentrated more and more on his plans, he developed a scheme through which those needing help, physical or spiritual, could be provided for.

His scheme consisted in establishing communities in which these people would be self-helping and self-sustaining--each a kind of co-operative society or patriarchal family. He had three types of communities, or colonies, in mind:

1. The City Colony
2. The Farm Colony
3. The Over-Sea Colony

The City Colony was to act as "Harbors of Refuge for all and any who have been shipwrecked in life, character, or circumstances". These harbors would supply the immediate needs, furnish temporary employment, and inspire the inmates with hope for the future by teaching them the principles of religion. From these harbors many would go away and find permanent jobs, and some would be sent home to their families. All who would remain at the institution would be tested as to their sincerity and as soon as they would be satisfactory, they would be passed on to

the colony of the second class.

The Farm Colony would be a settlement on an estate in the provinces. Here the process of reformation of character would be carried forward by the same industrial, moral, and religious methods as have already been begun in the City Colony. In the Farm Colony many people could be revived in health and character and would return to their homes or find jobs. Others would be placed in cottages on a small piece of land, provided by the Farm Colony. However, the majority, after being trained, could be sent to the foreign settlement or third class colony.

The Over-Sea Colony would have settlements in South Africa, Canada, and Northern Australia. Here there are millions of acres of useful land capable of supporting thousands of people. Booth intended to secure a tract of land, prepare it for settlement, establish in it authority, govern it by just laws, assist it in times of necessity, settling it gradually with a prepared people and so create homes for destitute multitudes. This scheme, consisting of the three types of colonies, would draw up into its embrace the depraved and destitute of all classes, including thieves, harlots, paupers, drunkards, prodigals, etc., on the condition that they be willing to work and to conform to discipline.

The following were the measures used to rescue the people:

1. Women's Club Brigade--From this association women go forth to live in the Farm surroundings as the women they are to reform. They show the people how to make the best of their condition by keeping clean and decent. They take care of the sick women and their children. Also, they preach Christianity to the "Outcasts of Society". From this association developed the Shelter Work which was a sort of traveling hospital.
2. Prison Kate Brigade--This organization appeared in England, Bombay, Ceylon, South Africa and Australia. Homes were provided to which prisoners were sent on their release from jail. At these Homes the prisoners live in a entirely new and wholesome atmosphere. They are taught how to work so that they could be able to support themselves.
3. Homes for the Drunkards--Homes were established where drunkenness could be overcome.

The prisoners were sent out of the city of
tentation in order to the spirit of trial -
ing.

4. Rescue Homes--Here the girls were initiated
into the system of reformation, tested as
to the reality of their desires for salva-
tion and started on the way to the life
of virtue, truth and religion. From these
homes the "nubbers" were restored to their
friends and families; some were sent in
training for domestic service; others were
passed to the Farm Colony.
5. Inquiry Department (For lost souls)--Inqui-
ries were filled out and sent with
portraits and all particulars about the
lost person to the chief inquiry office in
London. Enquiries were being at once.
6. Industrial Schools--These schools were for
the boys who spent half the morning's work
in books and the other half in industrial
employment--hardening in fair weather and
forming in the tool shop in bad weather.

Because so many people were anxious to save the
souls, the organization consisting of all the above
associations was called by the name "Salvation Army".
The Salvation Army movement grew very rapidly. In a
comparatively short time it had extended its work to
the United States, New York being the first city in
which the Army was located. By 1886 there were two
hundred and thirty-eight corps under the leadership
of five hundred and thirty-nine officers. They held
triumphant processions, large meetings, public rece-
ptions, and extraordinary conversions all over the
United States at that time. Soon it spread to Co-
lumbus, Chicago, Kansas City, Dayton, Boston, Newark,
and Washington. By 1902 there existed Salvation Army
bonds, several departments of National Headquarters,
and Social Workers all over the United States.

Within a few years its influence had extended
to Baltimore. At first the Army was housed in a
building on Risquith Street. Recently it moved to
new quarters--having an entire building for its
offices and a Salvation Army Corps. This building
is located on West Baltimore Street. The present
General of the Salvation Army is General Evangeline
Booth. Evangeline Booth, the youngest daughter of
William Booth, is the fourth General of the Salvation
Army. William Booth was the first General, his son
the second. After his death, the General was elected
by the High Council. General Wiggins was elected, and
after his death Evangeline Booth was elected.

References

"My New Director," *Los Angeles Times* -- 1956
 "Evening Sun" -- October, 1956
 "Evening Sun" -- August, 1956
 "Evening Sun" -- August, 1956
 Visit and interview -- January, 1956

The Young Men's Christian Association (Franklin and Cathedral Streets.)

In July, 1844, a group of seventy Christian young men who were dissatisfied with social conditions in London met at a coffee house in Ludgate Hill to consider what might be done. They decided to meet regularly, paying half a crown a week for the use of this meeting place. Hoping to organize a permanent club for the preservation of young manhood in England, they gave definite form to the Young Men's Christian Association. Through the efforts of a Mr. George Williams this club grew with astounding rapidity. In November, 1858, the total membership had reached 8,500 "members" and "associates" in 47 Associations.

Not only in England, but also in the United States, Christianity welcomed this youth movement. From December, 1851, to June, 1854, the idea of this club grew until it became an organization under a constitution.

In October, 1884 the Young Men's Christian Association of Baltimore added to their regular curriculum of gymnastics organized classwork along definite educational lines. In the fall of 1909, the establishment of the Baltimore College of Commerce, a senior school of Accounting and Finance, was undertaken by the local "Y". For 25 years there was only night school instruction. At present there are both day and night classes.

Some of the recreational activities carried on at the Y.M.C.A. are swimming classes, ball teams, shuffle-board and directed exercises of all kinds. Hikes, boat trips and dances are sponsored by this Association together with clubs welcoming young men who enjoy clean, wholesome fun. Some of these clubs furnish vocational instruction, debates, discussions, hobby exhibits, singing and social entertainments. A nominal fee is charged for membership at the "Y", and extra fees are paid for additional instruction. Opportunity for those who can not afford to join is also provided.

References

1. Booklet... "Baltimore College of Commerce."
2. Schedule card... "Physical Activities and Useful Information For Boys." 1935-1936. Y.M.C.A.
3. "Y" Club Circulars.
4. Personal information from Mr. E.J. Rutt, Educational Director of the Baltimore College of Commerce (The Young Men's Christian Association).
5. Personal information from Mr. F. M. Liddle, Metropolitan Boys' Secretary and Executive, Central Branch, 1933-1935.

I.I. and W.I. (1910 - 1920)

At the same time, disconcerting events were about to occur in the Jewish community center of Baltimore in the work of the U.I. and W.I. The first real attempts to form such an organization were unsuccessful and short in duration. The very first one lasted from 1894 to 1900. Not much record of this attempt can be found. The next began in 1906 when prominent philanthropists of the city, William Levy and Jacob Epstein, contributed money for a "W". The membership, which was small, was scattered by the "Klallam" war, causing this attempt to be unsuccessful. After the signing of the armistice, another "W" was formed by the women of the city. This venture which started December 26, 1918, was very successful for a time. Its membership quickly reached the thousand mark. However, lack of funds for a meeting place necessitated their assembling in private homes. In 1920 the association was reorganized. The year 1922 marks a real turning point for the U.I. and W.I., for, with the aid of a public campaign, the spirit of the men arose and the enthusiasm of the pre-war "W" was revived. By the end of that year a home was purchased at 1120 to 1126 Madison Avenue. The Women's "W" and the men's "W" had many joint projects, and in 1926, because of reduced finances, an amalgamation of the two organizations took place. This necessitated a new constitution and the new organization became a "joint concern".

The de-centralization of work which was planned the merger and the reorganization broadened the scope of the "W" activities, and the Jewish community became aware of the citizen responsibilities thus provided. Every Tuesday evening courses in Jewish studies by eminent rabbis are offered to men and women. These include Biblical Literature, Medieval and Modern Jewish History, Survey of Modern Contemporary Jewish Literature, and Introduction to Hebrew. In addition there are classes in journalism, shorthand, public speaking, and Business English. Besides these courses there are weekly Sunday Evening Parties and special lectures by prominent scholars and writers.

The recreational division of the "W" sponsors many social affairs and clubs. Bi-monthly dances, special contests, and recreation committees are held for the pleasure of "W" members. The appreciation of music is generally promoted in the form of lectures, victrols and radio broadcasts, the Mandolin Orchestra, and the Choral Society. Dramatics, too, are important. Under the auspices of the Dramatic



The Savings Bank of Baltimore

(S.E. Corner of Baltimore and Charles Streets)

(Open: Daily--8 A.M. to 4 P.M.)

Saturday--9 A.M. to 1 P.M.)

On January 1, 1818, a memorable meeting was held at Gadsby's (then Baltimore's best hotel) at the southeast corner of Baltimore and Hanover Streets. There were present many of the leading citizens of Baltimore--among them, Mr. Kemp, Isaac Burneston, who acted as secretary, Samuel I. Donaldson, Joseph Cushing, Daniel Howland, David Winchester, Charles H. Appleton, Isaac Tyson, John Sinclair, and Henry Brice. At the meeting, a resolution was passed to establish a provident bank and a committee of three (David Winchester, Charles H. Appleton, and Henry Brice) was appointed to draft a constitution to be submitted at another meeting scheduled for two weeks later. At this meeting, January 15, 1818, the constitution was read, discussed, and adopted and ordered published. On February 2, 1818, a Board of twenty-five directors was elected. Four days later, the directors had a meeting and chose Daniel Howland as president of the bank and appointed a committee to prepare a code of By-laws. On the 23rd of the same month, the complete code was adopted. A special meeting concerning deposits, appointed at a Director's meeting held March 2nd, reported ~~at a special meeting~~ or March 10th, that the Farmers and Merchants Bank of Baltimore, as it was then called, was disposed to aid the new enterprise and to accept its accounts for six months and allow six percent interest on its deposits. At this March 10th meeting, a resolution was passed to begin receiving deposits on Monday, March 16, 1818, and to give notice in the daily papers as well as by means of circulars.

Hence, on Monday, March 16, 1818, the Savings Bank of Baltimore first opened in temporary quarters at No. 100 Market (now Baltimore) Street. Two years later, the bank had its first permanent quarters in the new Exchange Building, South Bay Street, between Water and Second Streets. It occupied local 18, basement story, 1820-1829, paying for its space the sum of \$75.00 per year. In the latter part of 1829, the Directors decided to move into an adjoining room, the price of which was \$150.00 per year. In 1832, the room remaining in the same building, the banking quarters were moved to the first floor. In the twelve years following, the bank gradually outgrew this working space and moved, in the latter part of 1846, to the northeast corner of Bay Street and

Second (now Water) Street. Outgrowing this building, the bank acquired the lots adjoining on the north and had the original building enlarged in 1868. Later, in 1881, a lot adjoining on the rear was secured in order to isolate the bank building. The bank remained at this location for fifty-eight years until February 7 and 8, 1904, when the great fire came and destroyed the building but left the vault and its contents intact. Temporary quarters were secured on the first floor of the Court House. However, on December 9, 1907, the bank was removed to its present quarters at the southeast corner of Baltimore and Charles Streets.

The present building is classic Greek in style. The architects took as their model the temple of Erechtheus, which is considered one of the most beautiful examples of Ionic architecture. The exterior, built of white marble, is distinctly monumental. The main building walls are set back from the street lines sufficiently to give an imposing entrance of steps, leading upward from Baltimore Street and Sun Square. The building itself is open on every side, free from direct contact with any other building and forming a landmark in the heart of the crowded section of the city.

Two important facts about the Savings Bank of Baltimore are the following. First, it is the oldest bank in Baltimore ^{for it has given} service for 117 years. Secondly, it is recognized as one of the most reliable banks in Baltimore.

References

"The One Hundredth Anniversary Booklet on 'The Savings Bank of Baltimore' "--1818-1918
Visit to the bank

Green Mount Cemetery (North of Green Mount Station)

Cemeteries are very rarely considered colorful. But Green Mount seems to be fraught with all sorts of strange, tragic and humorous incidents and objects. Some matter-of-fact historians may raise a questioning eyebrow at the incident which is supposed to have been the cause of the construction of a cemetery at Green Mount.

Robert Oliver, who owned the estate of Green Mount, had a daughter. As very often happens, she had a suitor, who was highly objectionable in the father's eyes. He threatened to shoot the lover should he find his home range on the property. For some reason, which, of course, will never be known, young Miss Oliver dressed herself in masculine attire one evening. It is believed that she had decided to elope. Robert Oliver, seeing her from a distance, mistook her for the suitor and killed his own daughter. The grief-stricken father buried her on the estate and later sold his land for the purpose of a cemetery.

Since then the 68 acres of land have been almost entirely occupied. Approximately 55,000 persons are buried here, of which a large number are quite famous. To mention a few we find: John H. Hopkins, Enoch Pratt, Henry Walters, Robert Garrett, Betsy Patterson, John Wilkes Booth, William H. Pinchard, and Sidney Lanier. The famous poet's and musician's grave is very inconspicuous. His tombstone is rather odd. It is simply a rough uncut stone with a simple bronze tablet attached. It was brought from Georgia and is said to be the rock upon which Sidney Lanier courted his wife. All around the poet's grave are found great vaults and conspicuous monuments indicating that persons of wealth are buried there, which despite their ostentations should fail to impress one.

Probably the greatest oddity in the cemetery is an overturned stone bath tub which has been converted into a tomb stone. While standing on the spot of this grave the visitor's attention is drawn to a very strange monument in the southeast corner--a wooden dome. Upon investigation it is found that a potentate of the Bonnie Temple Lodge is buried there.

In the southwestern section is the chapel, which is recognized as one of the finest examples of pure Gothic architecture in the city. There is an exquisite Tiffany window in this chapel. This building has similarities to Sir Walter Scott's tomb. Almost opposite, in the northwest, is a mausoleum erected in 1901. Here the Emerson or Bronck-Seltzer home is interred. Also Victor Hugo--Victor Alexander Hugo--a shoemaker!

Probably much of Greenwood Cemetery's importance lies in the fact that it is the oldest public cemetery in Madison, opened in 1831.

References

Personal Visit

First Methodist Episcopal Church (St. Paul and Twenty-second Streets.
Visiting hours: Daily from 9 A. M.
to 6 P. M.

The First Methodist Episcopal Church was built in 1885 through the influence of Dr. John F. Goucher, pastor of the Charles Street Methodist Church. This beautiful structure is said to be the purest form of ecclesiastical Etruscan architecture in this country. The imposing tower was modeled after the campanile of Santa Maria in Porto Fuori, Ravenna Italy.

The walls of the sanctuary are covered with memorial tablets which present a history of the church and perhaps as good a history of Methodism as is to be found in tablet form.

References:

"Methodist Sesqui-Centennial Program"

Otterbein Church (Sharp and Conway Streets
visiting hours- daily from 9 A.M. to 6 P. M.)

The Otterbein Church was completed in 1786 on land purchased by John Eager Howard. The church is built of bricks, said to have been brought from England. Bishop Philip Otterbein founded the United Brethren religion and this old edifice is known throughout the country as the "mother church."

The records kept of the pastorate by Bishop Otterbein are the pride of the parishioners and may be examined in the church. This well-remembered preacher is buried in the cemetery which adjoins the building.

Reference:

"The Sunday Sun", December 3, 1933

The Old Zion Church (Gay St. between Hoffman and Lexington Streets
Visiting hours - daily from 9A.M. to 6 P.M.)

The Zion Church was dedicated on October 22, 1808, to take the place of an earlier brick structure built on lower Gay Street. In 1840 a fire raged in the building until only the walls remained. The interior was then rebuilt and many artistic features added.

In the present building are many beautiful stained glass windows depicting the arts and sciences, education and industry, and a dominant picture of the Baltimore harbor. Wood carvings of St. Michael and of Roland of Bremen, by Hans Eckstein, flank the altar. In the gardens which adjoin the structure is the tomb of Dr. Julius Hofman, prominent pastor of the church.

Reference:

A personal visit

oan)



The Roman Catholic Cathedral (Cathedral and Mulberry Sts. Visiting hours daily 9 A.M. to 6 P.M.)

The Roman Catholic Cathedral is the first church of its kind built in America. It was designed in the form of a cross by Benjamin H. Latrobe, architect of the National Capitol in Washington.

In 1793, an altar was erected on the site upon which the Cathedral now stands, so that a Mass might be read for Count de Rochambeau and his soldiers. Bishop Carroll, who chose the Romanesque style for the church, laid the cornerstone there in 1806. When the edifice was completed, it contained an altar and two oil paintings donated by Louis XVI. These gifts remain and may be seen at anytime by visitors to the church. The ceiling and walls are elaborately decorated with sacred paintings.

For many years. Cardinal Gibbons, who achieved world-wide fame and whose body now lies in the crypt beneath the edifice, was pastor of the church.

References:

"Baltimore Street Car Guide"

"Baltimore, Its History and its People" by Chayton Hall
Three visits to church

The Pro-Cathedral (Charles Street and University Parkway;
visiting hours; Daily from 9 A.M. to 6 P.M.)

In 1902, two Protestant congregations, those of St. Barnabas and of St. George, decided to merge and leave their old neighborhoods. Soon afterwards, they purchased territory on which to build a church at Charles Street and University Parkway.

The undercroft of the church was completed in 1911. From this time until 1932 when the present structure was completed it was used for church services by the congregation. The building is 330 feet long and 175 feet wide. The main portion has been used for decorative purposes. The interior of the building has much beautiful wood carving which, however, has been cut by machinery.

There is a large stained glass window above the main altar which attracts much attention. It is entitled "The Incarnation", and is composed of seven panels depicting well-known Biblical scenes.

References:

pamphlets issued by the pastor of the church and now on file at the Central Branch of the Enoch Pratt Free Library

A personal visit to the church

Johns Hopkins Hospital (Broadway and Monument Streets)

The late Johns Hopkins, a wealthy citizen of Baltimore, bequeathed, in charge of trustees, a generous foundation for the building and support of a hospital intended for the benefit of the indigent sick of Baltimore and its environs. Any who might require surgical or medical treatment and who could be received without danger to inmates were to be admitted with no discrimination as to sex, color or age. There were to be pay wards for those who could afford them and free wards for those who could not. Incidentally, there has been added since the building of the hospital a ward for those who could not pay the maximum amount but could pay something. Professional people of moderate means are especially provided for in this ward. The thirteen acres of land and the sum of money specified in the foundation were together worth about \$2,000,000 from which the corporation was to receive a yearly revenue of approximately \$100,000. It was his request that this hospital should compare favorably with any other in the world. He desired it to be so outstanding as to attract surgeons and physicians of the highest character and ability. He also requested in connection with the hospital that there be a training school for nurses and a medical school for the training of doctors.

Just as Hopkins willed it, this hospital compares favorably with any other in the world. The outstanding feature of the hospital is its valuable research work. This activity, which is being conducted in conjunction with the medical school of Johns Hopkins University, has many world renowned doctors, some of whom offer their services free. Around such individuals have grown up notable clinics, namely the Wilmer Ophthalmological Institute, the Phipps Psychiatric Clinic, the Harriet Lane Home for children, the Brady Urological Institute, Womens' Gynecology and Obstetrics Ward, Osler Medical Clinic and the Halsted Surgical Clinic. Several famous doctors now included on the staff are Drs. Hugh Young, urologist; Dandy, brain specialist; George E. Bennett, orthopedics; and Lewis, for removing nerves.

The Johns Hopkins Hospital is provided with the most up-to-date equipment. Because of the excellent hot water system of heating, the temperature can be regulated by merely turning a valve. The buildings are weather-proofed in having double walls with air spaces between. Another convenience is the facility for cleaning which is simplified by replacing corners by easy curves. The hospital which occupies twenty-two buildings contains 954 beds.

Care of the patients is given by 1800 persons including 103 resident physicians, 500 nurses and other professional people and laymen. Out-patients, that is, those who receive attention but who do not remain at the hospital over night, are treated in the General Dispensary and in special Out-

Patient units of the Phipps Psychiatric Clinic and the Harriet Lane Home, and the Wilmer Ophthalmological Institute. As Hopkins is one of the leading charitable institutions, it is interesting to know that in the Out-Patient Department an average of 852 patients are cared for each day.

References

- "The Johns Hopkins Hospital", John Shaw Billings
"The Johns Hopkins Hospital", Forty-Fifth Report of the
Director (pamphlet)

Azzara
Cromwell
Klasmer



The Kernan Hospital for Crippled Children (West Forest Park Avenue and Windsor Mill Road)

The Hospital for the Relief of Crippled and Deformed Children was organized on October 2, 1895, by Dr. R. Tunstall Taylor and Mr. Robertson Taylor ~~and~~ was incorporated on May 20, 1896. ^{this hospital} ~~It~~ was the predecessor of the present James Lawrence Kernan Hospital and Industrial School for Crippled Children which was situated at 6 W. 20th Street, and had a capacity of only six beds. The Hospital grew steadily until it included three more houses on W. 20th Street and a large house on the northwest corner of Charles and 20th Streets.

In 1910 Mr. James L. Kernan, who had amassed a fortune in the theater and hotel business, was asked for a donation toward renting a piano for the Hospital. He responded by sending a piano and also offered a generous bequest if the Hospital's name be changed to the James Lawrence Kernan and Industrial School for Crippled Children. This requirement was met and Mr. Kernan bequeathed the property known as "Radnor Park", for a site, and with it a sufficient endowment to assure an income of \$20,000 a year.

The Hospital cares for an average of 70 children daily. It provides them with free medical and surgical treatment, a good education under competent public school teachers, and occupational training which will lead toward industrial rehabilitation.

This endowment is supplemented by financial support from the Community Fund, the State of Maryland, the city of Baltimore, income from endowments, and individual gifts.

References:

- "Official Catalogue Kernan's Hospital"
- "Maryland - 1897"
- "History of Baltimore 1912"
- "Community Fund pamphlet"

Marine Hospital (Wyman and Druid Hill Parks)

A new Marine Hospital, massive in its proportions, seven stories in height and with a central tower forty feet higher, has taken its place between Wyman and Druid Hill Parks, on the land occupied by the old hospital, which was built in 1882. It cost a total of \$1,620,000 to replace the old Marine Hospital.

A generous Congress years ago appropriated \$100,000 that the sick and disabled seamen of Baltimore might receive the best possible medical care. In those days the number of patients was small, but times have changed. By 1909 the number treated by the hospital was 569; by 1914 it received 691, and by 1930 it had increased to 2,080. The old institution has been inadequate for years and the Public Health Service, which operates the great chain of marine hospitals, urged a new and modern plant, worthy of the importance of the port of Baltimore.

The central building of the new Marine Hospital has two wings, which may be expanded to meet future needs. It is surrounded by a complete hospital community of wards, quarters, kitchen, tent houses and accessory buildings spreading away from the main structure. The new hospital renders an important service to the thousands of seafaring men who "make" the port of Baltimore. It treats cases of cholera, yellow fever, small pox, typhus fever, leprosy, plague, anthrax and other contagious diseases brought in from all parts of the world.

Some seamen are entitled only to physical examination or vaccination, and others to hospitalization and out-patient treatment; certain beneficiaries are treated free, whereas others are pay patients; some patients are admitted to treatment only upon the request of another Government department, while others need but to identify themselves. The patients are dismissed from medical care as soon as they are cured of their disease.

References:

- Sunpapers
- A History of Baltimore - Hall
- A personal visit to the institution

The Maryland University Hospital (Lombard and Greene Streets)

The Maryland University Hospital was established in 1823 as a laboratory for the students of the Medical School of the University of Maryland so that they could acquire a practical knowledge of the science of medicine as they proceeded with their theoretical studies. The professors at the medical school, from their own private purses, raised \$7,109 and borrowed \$7,000 from the Bank of Baltimore to pay for its construction. A ninety-nine year lease to the southwest corner of Greene and Lombard Streets was taken in the joint names of Professors Davidge, Potter, Hall, De Butts, Baker, McDowell, and Patison. Additions were made to the original hospital to meet the needs of the city and the college. These additions included a free dispensary in 1875 and a training school for nurses in 1889.

A new University Hospital has recently been erected through an appropriation of \$1,500,000 by the Maryland State Legislature. It is in the form of a cross of Saint George with a circular tower at its center so as to assure maximum light and air for all the patients' wards, operating rooms and laboratories. It was dedicated December 15, 1934.

The hospital has elaborate apparatus for the scientific control of air conditioning to meet the requirements of certain types of diseases. It cost \$17,500 and was donated by a number of persons interested in the welfare of the hospital. It occupies the rear wing of the fourth floor of the hospital. There are few hospitals which have this apparatus. They are the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research, the Medical Center of Columbia University, Harlem Hospital, and the Mayo Clinic.

Recently the board of regents of the university has determined to expend \$75,000 to equip the building which the newer hospital replaces, as a dispensary. These intended changes in the building just abandoned as a hospital will make it one of the most modern dispensaries in the country.

References:

- Personal visit to the hospital
- A History of Baltimore - Hall
- The Sunpapers
- The Maryland Room of the Enoch Pratt Library

A Word About Hotels

Baltimore, although finding itself in the perplexing situation of being neither in the North nor in the South, has many of the best characteristics of both sections. Southern hospitality has always flourished here. Throughout the two hundred years of Baltimore's existence, this Southern spirit of good fellowship has always been a characteristic of the city's inns, hostels, and today its hotels.

The Southern hotel chose its name to bespeak hospitality, and it is justified in so doing. On its site stood the famous Fountain Inn which sheltered Washington on many unpleasant wintry nights. Here on his inaugural trip to New York, Washington was entertained by the dignitaries of Baltimore. Lafayette also felt the warmth of the Fountain Inn's hearth-fire. The Fountain Inn changed hands several times. The whims of some of these proprietors caused our inn to be christened more than once. Time changes all things. Today as we stand on the corner of Light and Redwood streets amidst the hustle and bustle of taxis, street cars and other vehicles, it is hard to imagine that the tall gray building with its commercial surroundings has not always been there, that in its place once stood a cozy looking gabled house, undisturbed except by the occasional appearance of a coach or a lone horseman.

In 1825 the Barnum City Hotel was erected on what is now the site of the Equitable Building. It too had its share of celebrities as did the St. Clair Hotel, in close vicinity, whose site is now occupied by the Court House. The Barnum Hotel had no connection with the famous Phineas T. Of these two buildings nothing remains. On the southwest corner of Pratt and Paca is an old, ramshackle hovel, now devoted to the harness trade, which is all that remains of the Three Tune Tavern. It is the only inn still standing that dates back to the days of the Fountain Inn.

Baltimore now has over one hundred hotels. The Belvedere, Emerson, Lord Baltimore, Remmert, and Southern might be mentioned as the outstanding. Of these the Remmert is the oldest, and the Lord Baltimore has only embellished Baltimore's skyline for a few short years.

References:

Baltimore, 200th Anniversary--Municipal Journal
Chronicles of Baltimore
History of Hotels

HUTZLER BROTHERS (Howard and Saratoga Streets)

Hutzler Brothers Company is one of Baltimore's oldest department stores still in its youth. The business was started by Mr. Abram C. Hutzler in 1863, in a little two-story building on the corner of Howard and Clay Streets. At 1868 he took his brothers, David and Charles, into the business and thus the concern was expanded. In 1888 the major portion of the present south building was erected. Important business expansions took place from 1900 to 1902 when 50,000 square feet of selling space was added and the exterior of the building was remodeled to present a continuous front on Howard Street. The firm was incorporated as Hutzler Brothers Company in 1908.

Hutzler's was the first store in Baltimore to inaugurate a delivery system, and the first store in Maryland to purchase a power-driven truck. It has also been a pioneer in shortening working hours and in making provisions for employees' comfort.

The policies of the firm are put into execution by the General Manager, Albert D. Hutzler. For the purpose of efficient management, the store is divided into the following major divisions:--Merchandizing, Publicity, Service, and Control.

In serving the employees, Hutzler Brothers provided a Personnel Department whose aim is to insure the welfare, happiness and harmonious cooperation of all employees. There is a physician who will give medical aid in emergency cases free of charge. A dental clinic has also been provided to do dental work for employees at reasonable prices. In addition to this there is The Credit Union, which is a bank strictly reserved for the benefit of the employees. Any employee purchasing a share is eligible to membership, and may bank his savings with the union or obtain loans from it. The union is a corporation in itself operating under a State Charter and is directed by the officers elected by the shareholders.

REFERENCES:

General Information for Employees
A Maryland Institution--Hutzler Brothers



BALTIMORE BIENNIAL CENSUS OF MANUFACTURES, 1933:

	Number of Establish- ments	Wage Earners (average for the year)	Value of Products
Baltimore Industrial Area, total	<u>1,796</u>	<u>72,634</u>	<u>\$419,870,301</u>
Baltimore City (independent, not included in Baltimore County)	1,747	60,936	358,775,233
Baltimore County	49	11,698	61,095,068

Industry

Awnings, tents, sails, and canvas covers	12	39	155,052
Bags, other than paper, not made in textile mills	8	126	876,235
Bags, paper, exclusive of those made in paper mills	4	130	729,299
Beverages, nonalcoholic	24	187	1,175,028
Bookbinding and blank-book making ..	11	328	1,413,650
Boots and shoes, other than rubber .	7	885	2,265,890
Boxes, cigar, wooden	3	42	66,596
Boxes, paper, not elsewhere classi- fied	22	809	3,261,931
Boxes, wooden, except cigar boxes ..	7	390	965,169
Bread and other bakery products	238	3,532	15,621,655
Canned and dried fruits and vege- tables; preserves, jellies, fruit butters, pickles, and sauces	36	1,672	9,506,640
Caskets, coffins, burial cases, and other morticians' goods	3	107	545,515
Cast-iron pipe and fittings	3	182	493,102
Chemicals not elsewhere classified .	10	830	7,345,366
Cigars	11	264	388,863
Cleaning and polishing preparations	7	29	546,899
Clothing (except work clothing), men's, youths', and boys', not elsewhere classified	207	8,268	22,823,959
Clothing, men's, buttonholes	3	17	25,170
Clothing, women's, not elsewhere classified	58	2,182	7,890,647
Clothing, work (including work shirts), men's	16	871	5,837,617
Cloth sponging and refinishing	3	44	139,157
Concrete products	10	70	483,754
Confectionery	33	664	2,255,530
Druggists' preparations	10	195	1,655,514
Electroplating	8	37	84,962
Engines, turbines, tractors, water wheels, and windmills	3	15	44,455
Engraving, steel, copperplate, and wood, and plate printing	5	22	50,736
Envelopes	4	100	491,554
Feeds, prepared, for animals and fowls	7	68	767,497
Fertilizers	15	1,447	11,551,697

BALTIMORE BIENNIAL CENSUS OF MANUFACTURES, 1933: (Cont'd)

	Number of Establish- ments	Wage Earners (average for the year)	Value of Products
Printers' supplies	3	11	100,604
Regalia, robes, vestments, and badges	4	28	62,411
Sausage, meat puddings, headcheese, etc., and sausage casings, not made in meat-packing establishments	21	158	2,511,064
Sheet-metal work not specifically classified	23	234	1,355,601
Ship and boat building, steel and wooden, including repair work	24	1,500	4,149,597
Shirts (except work shirts) and nightwear, men's	13	1,495	4,991,856
Signs and advertising novelties	14	401	1,074,673
Silverware and plated ware	4	211	1,085,688
Stamped ware, enameled ware, and metal stampings; enameling, japan- ning, and lacquering	13	1,667	10,109,271
Stereotyping and electrotyping, not done in printing establishments ...	4	40	149,609
Stoves and ranges (other than elec- tric) and warm-air furnaces	7	456	1,823,717
Structural and ornamental metal work, not made in plants operated in con- nection with rolling mills	10	426	2,469,486
Surgical and orthopedic appliances and related products	3	9	25,104
Tin cans and other tinware not else- where classified	15	3,181	21,399,793
Trimmings (not made in textile mills) and stamped art goods for embroid- ering	4	37	120,810
Umbrellas, parasols, and canes	5	268	1,141,889
Waste, processed	5	322	1,565,430
Window and door screens and weather strip	3	31	88,360
Window shades and fixtures	8	32	194,054
Wirework not elsewhere classified ..	11	247	1,531,272
Other industries	233	24,744	173,210,312

BALTIMORE BIENNIAL CENSUS OF MANUFACTURES, 1933, (Cont'd)

	Number of Establish- ments	Wage Earners (average for the year)	Value of Products
Flour and other grain-mill products	3	19	422,514
Foundry and machine-shop products not elsewhere classified	61	1,783	6,594,620
Fur goods	8	37	154,649
Furnishing goods, men's not else- where classified	18	1,854	3,544,583
Furniture, including store and office fixtures	38	751	2,387,680
Hats and caps, except felt and straw, men's	4	20	104,605
House-furnishing goods not elsewhere classified and miscellaneous arti- cles made of textiles	8	197	777,086
Ice Cream	21	253	2,723,944
Ice Manufactured	22	194	1,444,707
Jewelry	10	42	173,442
Leather goods not elsewhere classified	4	31	111,798
Liquors, distilled, and ethyl alcohol	6	208	8,807,076
Liquors, malt	8	467	6,025,511
Lithographing	10	397	1,747,444
Lubricating oils and greases, not made in petroleum refineries	6	35	655,988
Marble, granite, slate, and other stone products	36	172	797,597
Mattresses and bed springs not else- where classified	11	272	1,229,710
Meat packing, wholesale	33	1,633	18,170,117
Millinery	3	140	441,396
Mirror and picture frames	5	78	223,350
Mirrors and other glass products made of purchased glass	9	53	231,509
Miscellaneous articles not elsewhere classified	4	86	282,812
Models and patterns, not including paper patterns	4	12	32,601
Motor-vehicle bodies and motor- vehicle parts	4	70	175,361
Nonferrous-metal alloys; nonferrous- metal products, except aluminum, not elsewhere classified	14	844	5,286,728
Paints and varnishes	18	517	4,930,134
Patent or proprietary medicines and compounds	26	317	7,497,209
Photo-engraving, not done in print- ing establishments	8	64	293,858
Planing-mill products (including general millwork), made in planing mills not connected with sawmills .	22	231	1,232,853
Printing and publishing, book, music, and job	153	2,078	8,393,401
Printing and publishing, newspaper and periodical	30	1,114	9,587,307

Robert's Laundry

(See also "The Laundry" on
the 23. 11. 11. page: 40
ti 1)

Robert's Laundry, "The Laundry", is a very modern, latest equipped modernized laundry. It has a very extensive and well equipped throughout the city. There are also deliveries to the home.

When you go to the laundry, you go to the laundry, the clothes are sorted according to color and material. Each assortment is washed separately in a process especially designed for it. After the washing, which consists of nine changes of water, the clothes are thickly dry and ironed on machines. The process of ironing shirts is especially interesting. Several machines are used, one for the sleeves and another for the body of the shirt. The collars are ironed by hand because no process has as yet proved satisfactory for this work. The buttons are replaced mechanically.

There is a special department devoted entirely to hosiery. Here all types of stockings and socks are washed and ironed and the holes are efficiently darned by a special human machine. Other special departments handle linen suits, curtains, blankets, and the like, while others take care of hotel, restaurant and school laundry.

The company also operates a small cleaning and dyeing plant. The garments are placed in a large cleaning machine which operates similarly to the usual clothes washer. This machine is the only one of its kind in the city. After being rinsed in four changes of cleaning fluid, the clothes are removed and inspected to see if there are any remaining stains such as fruit or paint stains. These stains are removed by special cleaning fluids suited to the type of stain and the fabric. Missing buttons are replaced and torn clothes are mended. The clothes are then pressed by hand.

Robert's Laundry employs only skilled labor. These occupying the positions have been with the institution from ten to thirty years. They were from thirty to thirty years this company served the public of Baltimore.

References

Information issued on the 23. 11. 11.

Interview with Mr. John A. Robert, vice-president

Discovered

Baltimore Copper Works (Canton. Open to visitors)

The Canton Copper Works is the largest producer of refined copper in the world. This degree of importance is the result of persistent effort in spite of failures. Copper ore was discovered and mined by the colonists but the industry did not become important until 1864, at which time a profit was realized from the business. In 1869 the company met a slight setback due chiefly to the uncertainty of the ore supply and the distance from the mines. The ore which was imported from the west coast of South America had to be carried a long way by sail to reach Baltimore. In 1870 the mines of Arizona and Montana were opened to the market, and work was resumed with these ores. Since 1870 the output of refined copper from Baltimore has steadily increased. The ore is now imported from these western states in the shape of pig being about 98-99 per cent pure.

Important work in electrolytic refining of copper is being carried on in Baltimore. Many hundreds of thousands of tons of ore imported from Labrador, Newfoundland, Spain, Germany, Italy, Peru, Cuba and Canada are refined here by this electrolytic method. The development and importance of this method is probably the factor which caused the Baltimore Copper Works at Canton to become the largest producer of refined copper in the world.

After the copper has been transformed into a molten form it is run into molds and carried to rolling machines where the partly cooled cake are reduced to the proper thickness for anodes. Then they are cut to size. In a new process, the anodes are cast directly from the furnace, eliminating the necessity of rolling and cutting. These anodes are suspended in tanks of circulating lukewarm acid sulphate solution, and a heavy electric current is passed through the tank for a period of about three weeks. Here all impurities are removed and, at the same time, the other valuable metals are separated from the copper. This copper now is practically 100 per cent pure.

The plant is very advantageously located. The Canton Railroad has provided sidings and the plant is only 100 yds. from the edge of the water. From the ships the pig is carried on small trains to a point where it is weighed. After leaving here the ore enters the plant ready to be refined and manufactured into the various copper products on demand.

References:

- "Trolley News" Published by The United Railways and Electric Co.
- "History of Baltimore" Published around 1914.
- Personal Interview with Mr. Ewalt of the Baltimore Association of Commerce.

Perry

THE BETHLEHEM STEEL COMPANY (Sparrows Point)

About 1886 the Pennsylvania Steel Company, whose plant was located at Steelton, Pennsylvania, near Harrisburg, conceived the idea of building blast furnaces at a tidewater point, so as to produce pig iron economically from foreign ores without the cost of inland freight. Sparrows Point was chosen because of the relatively short haul to Steelton, where the crude iron was converted into steel. The freight rate on coal, coke and limestone, needed for the blast furnace operations, was very reasonable.

Mr. Jacob Taylor, of Baltimore, bought the property in May, 1887, and work was begun immediately. A site for the furnaces was selected at a few hundred yards from the waterfront. A large area adjacent to the furnace site was marsh, and windmills were erected to pump out the water. The plans provided for four furnaces of an approximate capacity of two hundred fifty tons per day or seven thousand five hundred tons per month. Today modern furnaces produce one thousand tons of pig iron each day.

With the introduction of new and improved methods of making Bessemer steel, the original plans of the Pennsylvania Steel Company underwent an important change. The Company was satisfied that Sparrows Point was a good location for the economical assembling of raw materials and for the distribution of steel to the Eastern railroads, as well as by water to coastwise and foreign ports, so it decided to build a rail mill at Sparrows Point. It was decided that the operation could be best conducted by incorporating the Sparrows Point plant. Accordingly, on June 27, 1891, the Sparrows Point operation ceased to be the "Maryland Extension" of the Pennsylvania Steel Company and became the Maryland Steel Company of Baltimore County. The entire capital stock of the Maryland Steel Company was owned by the Pennsylvania Steel Company and remained as such until its acquisition by the Bethlehem Steel Company in 1916.

The Bethlehem Steel Company has become the second largest steel combination in the United States. It has at present an ingot capacity of roughly 15 per cent of the total capacity of the country, by absorbing in 1916 the Pennsylvania Steel Company, and in 1922 and 1923 the Lackawanna and Cambria Companies. Its products carry all important steel lines with the exception of merchant bars, structurals and angles. The Plant includes a \$15,000,000 pipe mill which is one of the largest and most modern on the Atlantic seaboard.

References:

"Power Pictorial"
"Baltimore"

The Black and Decker Manufacturing Company.

(Located
at Towson.
Visit by
appointment)

It was in 1910 that W. Lancel Black and Lonzo Decker organized the Black and Decker Manufacturing Company. They were both in their twenties, employed by a company which was interested in building electrical machinery and also in electrical and mechanical development work. In keeping with the best American tradition of their day they resolved to set up a business for themselves.

They got their start on a used automobile. The partners agreed that a minimum of \$1500 was essential to launch the enterprise. Decker had raised his share but Black was not so fortunate. His sole property consisted of an automobile of uncertain value. This he sold for the amount needed to start the new concern.

At the time they organized their small company the electrical industry was just at the beginning of great accomplishments. In many sections of the country, firms and individuals were trying to prove to the public that electricity, then chiefly used as a means of lighting, had a very practical field in the domestic and industrial world.

Black and Decker were a part of this era, and the partners saw its future much more clearly than most of their contemporaries. They rented an old warehouse in the heart of Baltimore. Later it became necessary for them to expand their business, and they enlarged their plant and moved to Towson. At the time they were entirely dependent on the trend of local requirements, but they felt that this would not limit them if they could seize on the right section of the electrical field. They wished to have a new line of manufacture in which they could control both production and sale. Since men would always have to bore holes, they came to the conclusion that they would design a machine that would do this with electricity. There were such machines on the market, but they did not want to copy, rather to improve them. By much experimentation they discovered the weaknesses of the drills on the markets. They found a solution for this imperfection and thus was started the world wide business which now bears their name. The drill they developed enabled the mechanic to point and apply the new tool by gripping a fire-arm-like drill and pressing a trigger. Thus came the slogan now known the world over as the sign of the Black and Decker products: "With the pistol-grip and the trigger switch". By 1929, the Black and Decker products



were in use in every industrialized country in the world. About 1930 the company faced a short period of reverses. Due to overproduction, the company faced receivership. They recovered by starting a new line of manufacture, the most important of which is the baby washing machine. Its name is synonymous in the minds of the public with portable electric tools wherever industry flourishes.

References

"Baltimore", published by the Baltimore Association
of Commerce

Chevrolet Company (Broening Highway)

The Chevrolet Company is Baltimore's largest, recent industrial enterprise. Baltimore was selected as a site because this area last year absorbed about 80,000 Chevrolet passenger cars and trucks.

The new plant has an annual capacity of approximately 30,000 automobiles and trucks and is similar in type of operations to the nine other assembly plants now owned by the Chevrolet Company. It has also erected a Fisher body plant adjacent to the Chevrolet assembly plant, where closed bodies for Chevrolet may be built and conveyed to the assembly line. It is estimated that during the months of peak production the plant will employ between fifteen hundred and two thousand men.

In its structural design, its layout, mechanical equipment and processes it may be looked upon as an exposition of five years' progress in automotive manufacturing methods, since it is the industry's first major building development since 1929. Here for the first time utilization is made of overhead galleries (served by conveyors), either for storage of material to be fed continuously to sub-assembly lines immediately below them or for the first operations on bodies preliminary to mounting them on chassis.

Although assembled in Baltimore the finished product will not be available on the local market at a reduced price. It was pointed out by officials of the company that regardless of the proximity or distance from these plants the delivery price remains the same due to a general average which is taken.

Visitors will enter the plant by the two story administration building, fifty by two hundred and forty-two feet, facing Camp Holabird on Broening Highway. Immediately back of the administration building lies the main shop, six hundred feet wide and running nine hundred and eight feet toward the west. One third of this building on the south side is the Fisher plant, separated by a brick partition from the Chevrolet side except for the portal by which bodies roll on conveyors to the car assembly plant. Farther west on this main building are the air-conditioning shops, eighty by two hundred and forty-five feet, where cars fresh from the assembly line are given their final touches and inspection preliminary to shipping, ready for delivery by dealers to their purchasers. There is also a loading dock, fifty by ninety feet, above which rises a two hundred sixty foot smokestack.

Trainloads of arriving material are backed directly inside the Fisher and Chevrolet buildings on tracks along the north and south sides of each building. The two Chevrolet spurs are each nine hundred and forty feet long. To the Chevrolet platform come assembly motors and sheet metal parts from Flint; transmissions from Toledo; steering gears and castings from Saginaw; carburetors and other small parts from



ay City; and springs, axles, forging, wheels and bumpers from Detroit, all from Chevrolet's own manufacturing plants which supply the company's assembly plants.

Trains are made up in the yard so that when they are pushed into the buildings each freight car may be spotted directly opposite the section of the plant where its cargo is to be added to the stock of similar units already in storage, arranged in orderly stacks, or in specially designed racks or bins. Power-driven mono-rail conveyors handle the material from the freight cars to their storage sections.

While the new Chevrolet plant is noteworthy for its mechanical equipment, it is equally remarkable for its provisions for the safety, health and comfort of its workers. Ventilation, heating, lighting and other factors that promote good working conditions and good workmanship are of the latest type. Particularly noteworthy are the provisions for exhausting fumes from the paint booths and for the illumination of the plant with diffused light. Because of the great area of glass in ^{the} walls and in the monitor-type roofs, daylight working conditions ^{are} obtain throughout the main building. For artificial light the plant makes the first large industrial application of high intensity mercury lamps. These lamps use bulbs instead of tubes and are mounted twenty-one feet above the floor and give indirect lighting.

References

"Evening Sun", 1933
Baltimore"

Ladys Mullendore
with Schad

The Grosse and Blackwell Company (6801 Eastern Avenue.
Visit by appointment)

The Grosse and Blackwell Company was established in London in 1706 and has had a continuous existence since that time. In 1926 it extended to Baltimore and built a branch home on Eastern Avenue. Grosse and Blackwell's search for a plant site in the United States began when two of its directors visited New York in the spring of 1926 with the expectation of planting their factory on Long Island. Baltimore was finally chosen in the fall of 1926 and early in the summer of 1927, the plant was completed at a cost of approximately 1,000,000. It was planned to employ some two hundred workers. Immediately its output increased, and with growing business its personnel grew. For the greater part of the year it now operates on three shifts and employs approximately 1,200 workers.

The idea conceived by the original partners had to do with the preservation of perishable foods, a most important idea at a time when there was no rapid transportation or refrigeration. They experimented first with pickles. These they packed and sealed in glass and pottery containers. The first attempts were crude, but the results were good. Soon other articles, such as jams and jellies, were being packed. The firm grew and prospered, using only the best materials that could be obtained and meeting an ever increasing demand for its products.

Grosse and Blackwell originated the idea of packing fish in tins. Instead of the fish being cut to fit the cans, the process was reversed, and the cans were tailored to fit the shape of the fish.

The Baltimore company is now placing on the market about 175 separate lines of foodstuffs. These include jams, jellies, marmalades, pickles, puddings, mince meat, fruit drinks, meat stews, fish pastes, soups and similar products. A somewhat rare item is pickled walnuts. The bulk of its raw material is assembled from various parts of the United States. Maryland supplies all of its cucumbers, tomatoes and oysters. From the Pacific Coast come many strawberries and raspberries. Once the raw materials have been assembled at the conveyor system, there is no lost time nor waste motion. The major effort centers upon the prevention of the escape of the natural juices through evaporation. In order to prevent this most of the actual cooking is done after the containers have been filled and sealed.

Although not the largest establishment of its

kind in the United States, the Rosco and Russell Company is as well equipped for the manufacture of its products as any plant in the land. Special chemist, one of the best skilled in his line, examines and tests the merits of the various fruits and vegetables used. Sample from each mixture is analyzed in the plant's laboratory before it is approved. At regular intervals in its progress toward completion other samples are extracted and tested, as is also the finished product.

An old firm--the oldest now operating in Baltimore--it is one of the most up-to-date and progressive.

References

Information issued by the company
 "Baltimore", published by the Baltimore Association
 of Commerce

Crown Cork and Seal Company (Western Avenue and Brosson Street. Visiting hours--any time)

The Crown Cork and Seal Company is the largest crown-making plant in the world. It comprises twenty-four buildings on fifteen acres of ground. The crown cork was invented in 1892 by William Painter, founder of the company, and its introduction marked an epoch in the sealing of beverages. The Painter system is now used throughout the world.

The cork is the outer bark of cork-oak trees, and is imported from the forests of Spain and Portugal. The crude cork is imported in bales each weighing about 150 pounds, and the near-by location of Baltimore harbor affords the company additional facilities for its importation. The plant also has direct trackage--there being nearly two miles of standard gauge tracks within the plant enclosure.

Only twenty percent of the cork wood as purchased by the company is suitable for crown cork discs. The rest of the wood, scraps, rejects, etc., all goes to the grinding department to be ground, refined and graded for use in making "serax", a special Crown Cork and Seal composition cork used for various purposes such as soles of shoes and different parts of automobiles. The further refuse cork is ground into cork dust and used to add to fertilizer.

The cork after being mixed with adhesive is molded into sticks. These then pass through ovens and then to the air conditioned refrigerators. Next the sticks of cork are put into a machine that slices off the discs to the exact uniform thickness desired. These discs are treated with gas and other chemicals to sterilize them and then given a wax coating which prevents anything getting into the cork.

The largest part of the daily production of the Crown Cork and Seal is decorated crowns. The designs for these crowns are sketched in the art department. These drawings are sent to the Photographic Department where a negative is made, transferred by photographic processes to sensitized tin plates which are used later in the offset litho-printing process on the tin plate. All the ink used in printing is manufactured at the plant according to special formulas to give the permanent brilliance of color to the crown. The ink must be able to withstand chilling of various processes used by the bottler, and the product after it has been bottled and sealed. About five hundred tons of printing ink are manufactured each year for use in printing crowns. The stamped tin plate then goes to the crown shell department. The sheets are fed to presses which turn out 900 finished crowns per minute. Each crown is rigidly inspected for exact size and dimension.

Next comes the combining of the cork disc and crown shell to form the finished commercial product. Machines automatically feed the cork disks in the shells, adding adhesive and passing

em through heaters, then coolers, discharging a continual
stream of finished crown corks. These crowns go directly
to packing cases where the final inspection for quality and
amount is made.

The company maintains a chemical laboratory for testing
raw materials and finished products, and for determining
the proper seal for the given commodity.

References

"The Story of a Crown", pamphlet
preservation

Attrell .
had

The Edwin Bennett Pottery (Fleet Street and Central Avenue. Visiting hours by appointment)

In 1843 James Bennett, who learned his trade in Derbyshire, England, established what is said to have been the first pottery in the Middle West at West Liverpool, Ohio. As this Ohio River location was isolated from the New World marts of trade, it was found advisable to move to some better populated territory. In 1846 Edwin, brother to James, came to Baltimore. This city was then third in population in the United States, being outranked only by New York and Philadelphia. Bennett located his pottery ^(plant) at Fleet Street and Central Avenue, which site it still occupies.

The history of this Baltimore firm is a story of steady growth in connection with the mechanical and scientific advancement of this most ancient of world industries in the United States.

In this Baltimore plant, Bennett specialized in household and table ware--known then as bone and Rockingham. In the 1850's he originated the "Rebecca" at the "bell" teapot, which after eighty odd years the firm still produces. All this while the finished goods were of colored pottery; it was not until 1868 that the firm was able to produce white ware successfully, and again it was not until the early 1890's that pottery was decorated other than by hand, when prints and decalcomani's first were used.

Shortly after the Civil War the Bennett Pottery Company installed a new line of products including toilet sets, jardinières, pedestals, umbrella stands, vases and beer steins.

Of the many and varied changes effected in its recent modernization program, the most beneficial was the installation of a tunnel kiln that runs the length of the plant. Temperatures up to 2300 degrees are controlled by automatic equipment. This results in not only a larger output but also a more uniform and superior grade of goods. It takes the molded article of the resiliency of putty three and a half days to travel the few hundred feet of the tunnel. The pottery emerges with the same characteristics of pottery a thousand years old--solid but porous. After cooling, each article is carefully inspected, and ~~all defective~~ ^{found defective being thrown aside.} ~~articles are~~

The raw material used is a combination of ball

and China clay, flint and feldspar, these ingredients being obtained principally from England and parts of the United States.

The most interesting process in the manufacture of pottery is decorating. These decorative designs are added in various ways, some directly to the porous clay, others after a glaze has been applied. Because of the expense the designs are rarely applied by hand now. The majority of designs are first printed on special material adapted to color reproduction and then transferred to the prepared surfaces. Metal pigments are used for this coloring process.

The final process is glazing. The materials used in compounding this glaze are assembled from all parts of the earth. The firm holds valuable patents for its glazing process on both ware and service ware. This last journey through the long tunnel kiln requires only thirty-eight hours. The article emerges as a finished product, ready for packing and shipment.

With the passing of the years, the firm has kept pace with the ever changing tastes and customs. It now turns out beautiful and complete lines of dinner ware, tea and kitchen ware, and many other specialties.

While the Edwin Bennett Pottery is not the largest in its line yet, with several hundred employees, it does command a substantial national ranking. Its products are sold in every state in the Union and in territorial possessions, including Puerto Rico. No other pottery in the United States has enjoyed so long a life of uninterrupted activity.

References

'Baltimore', published by the Baltimore Association of Commerce

Davison Chemical Company (Curtis Bay; Visiting hours--by appointment)

The Davison Chemical Company manufactures sulfuric acid, superphosphate, and complete fertilizers. Sulfuric acid plays a large part in the manufacture of dyes, fertilizers and explosives. The tonnage production of superphosphate by the Davis Chemical Company is the largest in the world. In 1903 this company had two plants--one at Hawkins Point and one at Canton. Even then the company was the biggest producer of sulfuric acid in the country. Before any definite plans for a change of location had been made, Calvin Davison acquired a four hundred acre tract of land on deep water on Curtis Bay for future needs.

The old Hawkins Point and Canton Plants were of wood which was the traditional building material for acid manufacturing plants. It was thought that acid fumes would deteriorate the concrete and metal of a more modern building. Davison disproved these theories; and under the leadership of C. Wilbur Miller, the company began in 1909, and completed in 1915, the construction at Curtis Bay of the largest, most modern, sulfuric acid and superphosphate plant in the world. Concrete, lead, and steel were the principal materials used in its construction. The plant occupies 600,000 square feet and has one hundred thirty-two buildings. It has a well-manned and thoroughly equipped testing laboratory. Besides the buildings used to house the physical equipment of the main plant at Curtis Bay and its three other complete fertilizer plants nearby, in which twelve hundred employees work in eight hour shifts, the company occupies the entire eighteenth floor and part of the nineteenth floor of the Baltimore Trust Building.

Until 1914 the Davison Chemical Company manufactured only sulfuric acid; and since the demand for this material was seasonal, it became difficult to store the accumulated liquid and still operate the plant at capacity. In 1914 a plant was built for the production of superphosphate, which is phosphate rock treated with sulfuric acid in order to change the phosphoric acid content of the rock from an insoluble to a soluble form. The construction of this superphosphate plant, therefore, permitted the storage of large tonnages of sulfuric acid in a solid form and increased the flexibility of manufacture as well as permitting the company to enter directly into the field for commercial fertilizers. Some of the sulfuric acid is sold to companies which use it in the manufacture of explosives. The Davison Company does not manufacture explosives.

Sulfuric acid is produced in the Curtis Bay works by roasting a pyrite imported from Spain containing about 48 % sulfur together with a small percentage of copper. The sulfur gas evolved from roasting this material is converted into sulfuric acid by either the chamber or the contact processes. The contact process gives sulfuric acid of higher concentration and purity.

After the pyrite has been deprived of its sulfur content by roasting, the resulting cinder is transferred to a leaching

nt, in which process the soluble copper is removed and recovered, and the residue is burned at high temperature and forms a duct called sinter. This is suitable for introduction into blast furnaces of steel companies.

The company owns large tracts of phosphate pebble land in Florida, thus assuring the company an uninterrupted supply of phosphate rock essential to the manufacture of superphosphate. Phosphate rock, brought to Baltimore in steamers, is unloaded, and to a fine mesh in large mills, and the resulting dust is acidulated and placed in storage for proper curing. From this curing-storage, superphosphate is shipped by water, rail and trucks to the many consumers, largely fertilizing companies, this product.

When phosphate rock is acidulated with sulfuric acid, there is released a gas containing the element fluorine. Early in the history of the superphosphate plant, the company built an additional plant for the recovery of the fluorine content of these gases. This fluorine is made into the various fluoride compounds which have commercial value today. The recovery and use of these compounds, which are ordinarily wasted in the manufacture of superphosphate, constitutes an important item among the company's manufactured products and prevents the corrosive effects upon community property which heretofore has made chemical factories so objectionable.

ferences

Baltimore"
Information sent by the company

✓ Company

GLENN L. MARTIN (Middle River
Visiting hours -

It is highly significant to the airplane industry that Glenn Martin, one of the pioneers in the conquest of the air, has chosen Baltimore for the establishment of an airport and factory. The Glenn Martin Company's factory represents an investment of \$5,000,000, has nearly 1,000,000 square feet of floor space and employs about 7,500 persons. The Martin Company has been operating in Baltimore since the early months of 1929, occupying a temporary factory on the lower harbor.

The Martin Company owns twelve hundred forty-two acres of land on Middle River which includes five and one half miles of water frontage. On one side are the New York to Washington lines of the Pennsylvania and Baltimore and Ohio Railroads. The highway from Baltimore to Philadelphia is only one mile distant.

One part of the company's tract of land is given over to a huge plant manufacturing planes. Nearby, two other units have been built so that the manufacturing plant consists of three buildings. The remainder of the land is used for an airport which has three runways of unusual length. The Martin Company has made the first step toward centering in Baltimore the freight and passenger traffic to Central and South Americas because the lengthy runways allow the heaviest planes to take off and because the plant manufactures heavy planes.

The airport has hangars to house one hundred sixty planes. Half of the hangars are built along a section of the water front to accommodate flying boats, while the remainder are arranged for the use of land craft.

The factory is of masonry and steel construction throughout, with large windows, glazed doors, and saw-toothed skylights to give maximum interior natural lighting. The construction is so planned that it will be possible to handle aircraft with as much as a four hundred foot span. All machinery will be driven by individual motors and the heat-treating department completely equipped with electric furnaces.

Modern science has given the plant maximum fire protection, automatic heating, and a high frequency power system adequate for the complete operation of the factory.

In addition to the manufacturing plant and airport the Martin project includes schools for the training of pilots and the instructing of air craft mechanics and technicians; a port for private and commercial air- and sea-planes; radio and telegraph facilities; a service station; a hotel for transient air passengers and a water-front home development for those desiring close association with air craft in all its phases.

References:
"Baltimore - Its Industrial Advantages"
"Power Pictorial"
Pamphlet put out by the Glenn L. Martin Company

*Glenn L. Martin
 Lockard*

Hendler Creamery Company (1100 E. Baltimore Street- Visiting hours- any time)

The Hendler Creamery Company was established in 1910 and was reincorporated in 1913. From a modest beginning the company has grown until it now employs about one hundred and forty people and the building covers an entire block. The output of ice cream varies each year. The maximum output for one year, however, was 1,200,000 gallons in 1923.

About five hundred gallons of this are used daily in making the ice cream. About one thousand of milk, cream and evaporated milk are received from the Western Maryland dairy every two days to save transportation cost. The company is required by law to pasteurize all of its own milk. Three hundred and fifty pounds of sugar received from local sources are used daily.

Cleanliness is the motto of the plant. Hendlers is advertised as the most sanitary plant in the world. The employees are required not only to keep their apparatus clean but also to be neat and clean themselves. All the milk used is analyzed by chemists for fat content, total solidity and purity.

The newest addition to the plant is the apparatus for making 'Hel-O-Roll'. The idea of the 'Hel-O-Roll' was original with Hendler's. This differs from regular ice cream in that it is frozen much more rapidly and the air is put in under different conditions. Air is forced into the 'Hel-O-Roll' mixture by a compressor and it takes only from thirty-five to forty-five minutes to freeze it. Ordinary ice cream has the air churned into it and ten or twelve hours are required to freeze it.

The newest activity of the Hendler company is the decoration of ice cream cakes. Photographs can be put on the cakes by making a black and white negative, from which a stencil is made. It is transferred to the cake by spraying colored liquid through the stencil.

References :

"Power Pictorial"
Observation

Lockard, H.
Luttrell, H.
Schad, R.

Hooper Textile Mills (5502 Parkdale Avenue)

This concern is one of the three in Baltimore to enjoy the distinction of having a life history of one hundred years. Its history covers almost the entire period of Baltimore's textile industry.

William Hooper arrived in Boston in 1800, and soon came to Baltimore where he apprenticed himself to a sailmaker named Hardester. Not long afterward they established the firm of Hooper and Hardester, sailmakers. ^{Hooper} He retired in 1845 and his son William took over the business. In 1845 William bought out his partner. Because of the diminishing demand for cotton duck, the company began to manufacture other products. These include cotton dryer felt, cider press cloth, stitched belting duck, cotton yarns, oil press, biscuit duck, coal bags, laundry twines, cordage, waterproof ducking, and many similar fabrics.

The sole change in the process of manufacture has been in equipment, not in process. Automatic machinery has taken the place of the hand loom.

The plant consists of several large buildings, each serving a special purpose, which normally gives work to more than a thousand employees. The majority of workers are women. There are no children employed.

In the receiving department, cotton, baled in Texas, is opened, cleaned, and made ready for spinning. In an adjoining building, the cotton is carded into endless lightly rolled laps and then caught up and spun into threads of various size. The largest building is reserved for weaving. Looms of every size are arranged in rows. One machine in particular is most interesting. Into the weaving of its 240 inch roll of cotton duck go separate threads supplied by 18,000 spools. An immense involved piece of mechanism, occupying space sufficient for a medium sized dwelling, guides 18,000 threads moving simultaneously in orderly fashion.

In the years following the war the firm has been fully occupied in keeping pace with the improvements in manufacture which have been so great as to practically revolutionize the textile's mechanical processes. Its mills have been almost entirely re-equipped.

The directors of the company are Robert P. Hooper and his son James E. Hooper, the great-great-grandson of the founder. Under their direction the second century of its progress moves steadily forward.

References

Baltimore", Published by the Baltimore Association of Commerce

. Cschenk

McCORMICK and COMPANY (Light, Balto, and Charles Streets
Visiting hours - any day except Saturday)

McCormick and Company is a world famous concern of importers, exporters, and packers of spices. From very small beginnings in 1889, the company has grown from a staff of three persons in one room to a personnel of five hundred in the present nine story building. This building houses the largest business of its kind in the United States. It has extensive offices and factory departments, contains a completely equipped printing plant, analytical laboratory, and Home Economics Research Department. The building faces Baltimore harbor where steamers unload their cargoes only a few feet from the front door. A private railroad siding from the harbor to the building provides for quick and easy handling of materials. Here are landed raw spices from every corner of the globe to be cleaned, ground, packed and distributed.

The building impresses one with its cleanliness. All operations of cleaning, milling, and packing are done by automatic, sanitary machines. Products are packed in tin, air-tight canisters so that they will reach consumers in perfect condition.

On the seventh floor of the building there is a model store. This store has been arranged by the company as a practical answer to the question asked by many grocers, "How shall I arrange my store?" The stock is arranged on the shelves in such a way, that it saves steps and tempts the customer. On the same floor is the McCormick's Tea House. In the tea house the company serves tea to its business associates and to the visitors who go through the plant. It is a charming place with an old English air. The architect who designed it studied the old tea houses of England and modeled this one as authentically as he could. Over the large foreplace is carved the motto of the company. "Make the best; someone will buy it."

Although it may seem a strange thing for a spice plant to make, McCormick and Company also manufactures insecticide. It is made from the pyrethrum flower, which is imported from Japan. In connection with the manufacturing of insecticide, the plant has its own fly breeding laboratory. Here thousands of flies are bred daily and are sprayed with various kinds of insecticides. Some sprays are very effective, and others are not. The company is still seeking the perfect insecticide.

The company maintains a completely equipped chemical laboratory. Here they test their own products for purity and also the products of their competitors for comparative purposes.

References: Pamphlet put out by McCormick and Company
Information secured by inspection of the plant

Katherine Lockard
Hilda Lintrell
Ruth Seand

PROCTER AND GAMBLE COMPANY (4810 Jenks Avenue, Canton)

On January 15, 1931, the Procter and Gamble Company announced the purchase of the Oil Seeds Crushing Company with which addition the plant consists of seven buildings of modern reinforced concrete construction. The purchase of this plant assured an adequate supply of vegetable oil which is indispensable in making finer soap. Capacity operations require the employment of one hundred men. The plant is ideally located near the unloading piers where ships from the Dutch West Indies, the Philippines, Malay States, Central America unload their cargoes of vegetable oil.

The pioneer soapmakers of America came together as partners. James Gamble, making candles in Cincinnati, and William Procter, making soap, found each other seeking raw materials in the same market. Mr. James N. Gamble, son of James Gamble, one of the founders, has given us an account of the origin of Ivory Soap. It was the concern's first intention to make the soap of pure vegetable oils resembling Castile Soap. The firm bought the rights to such a soap from a group of men who were doing very little business and desired to sell the formula. They proceeded according to the formula and obtained a white soap. Much to their surprise the soap floated. This was the first time that soap had ever been known to float, and the company thought that something was wrong with their product. Then someone suggested that they use this unusual feature as the basis of their advertisement of the product. The name Ivory comes from the Bible. When the company was looking for a name for the new soap, one Sunday Harley T. Procter, son of William Procter, heard the passage read which occurs in the eighth verse of the forty-fifth Psalm, "All thy garments shall smell myrrh and aloes, and cassia, out of the ivory palaces, whereby they have made thee glad." The name was duly approved by the company, and the first cake of Ivory soap was sold in October, 1879.

In 1887 the first chemist was employed at Ivorydale and given a small space in one corner of the machine shop for a laboratory. Today the staff of one hundred, twenty-eight chemists represents the evolution which has taken place in this one respect.

The raw materials for making Ivory soap include cocoanut and other vegetable oils. Cocoanuts are chopped into "copra," dried and transported by tanker to the United States. From the port of arrival they are taken by freight, to large tile silos at the main manufacturing plant. From there the copra is conveyed to the nearby mill where cocoanut oil is extracted.

The oil is then stored in large tanks until needed for the three-story soap kettles. Here "saponification" takes place. By saponification is meant the converting of a fat or an oil into soap by the action of an alkali. The required quantities of oils and fats are run into the kettles through pipes and are treated with lye and water. These kettles are steam heated. Expert soap makers watch the progress of the operation, the time varying with the ingredients. Chemical analyses are made before the soap mixture is drawn off. There are pipes connected with the kettle by which the spent lye, which contains a large amount of water, and the crude glycerine are drawn off. Chemical control of the process is necessary so that no free alkali remains to bite the skin or fabrics, and so that no free oil which will prevent the soap from rinsing well remains.

After the stock has been boiled, salt is added which seems to gather up the globules of glycerine which are scattered through the soap paste and which forces them down to the bottom of the kettle. The salted glycerine and water is drawn off and then the lumpy paste, still far from being finished, is removed.

To secure the proper even texture, mechanical treatment is essential. The soap, while still in a liquid state is put through a process of mixing to reduce it to the smooth uniform consistency needed for household use. This process is known as "crutching" and is accomplished by pumping the soap into crushing machines in which revolving beaters stir it thoroughly. The soap is then emptied through the bottom of the crutcher into a metal frame or case on wheels. Here it is allowed to cool to a solid block. Each of the large soap kettles has a capacity of from two hundred thousand to three hundred thousand pounds of soap; some two hundred or three hundred frames of soap are produced from each kettle. The gigantic cake of soap weighs one thousand pounds. When cut up, this block will make seventeen hundred cakes of soap which will fill ten or twenty boxes. The frames of soap are allowed to cool and harden, then the sides of the frames are removed and the soap is allowed to dry. When sufficiently dry, the cutting begins.

The first operation of cutting is known as "slabbing." The thousand pound cake of soap is forced through a framework across which are strung horizontally a number of fine piano wires arranged at a distance equal to the thickness of a cake of soap. Thus the soap is cut into horizontal slabs. These are placed on another cutting machine which divides the slabs into long sticks which are then cut into cakes on the same machine by another cross motion. The cakes are now properly shaped-roughly, it is true- and after being dried in an air chamber, they are stamped into the exact shape. The cakes are all inspected by running them along an open trough illuminated by an electric light underneath, which renders the cakes translucent. The inspector throws out any defective cake.

The finished cakes are conveyed on a belt which runs between rows of girls who place them in automatic wrapping machines. The wrapped cakes are placed in boxes, which after sealing, are run down chutes to the waiting freight cars. Facilities are provided for loading one hundred cars at a time.

For soap chips and flakes, the soap after leaving the crutcher, is poured over a chilled drum. The thin film of molten soap cools and becomes hard and is scraped from the rolls in solid form. This process is continuous as it requires slightly less than one revolution of the chilled drum to solidify the soap. As this thin sheet of soap comes from the drum, it is sliced into narrow ribbons. The belt that carries these ribbons goes through a drying room where the excess moisture is driven off, which causes the ribbon to crack into flakes or chips.

Perfumed soap is manufactured by the milling process. It is prepared like the flakes. These marble rollers roll the flakes into powder. In this form it can be mixed with perfumes. The powdered soap then goes through a machine bar which is cut to size and stamped.

References:

Scientific American-November, 1929. "Baltimore"
"Power Pictorial"

's Bakery (310 N. Gay Street. Visiting Hours: any time by appointment)

The flour used in the baking processes comes from Minnesota, s, and a special strong kind of flour from Montana. The bakery uses about fifteen hundred barrels of flour per week. The flour is brought into the building, it is taken to the storage room where it is kept from five to seven weeks so it will keep properly. Each bag of flour is tagged for the chemist's analysis. Each bag contains one hundred forty pounds of flour. Besides the regular white flour, Rice's Bakery buys a special se flour from which is made Honey Crush Bread.

In the blending room twelve to fourteen cars of flour are used at a time and the temperature of the room is kept between fifty-five degrees and seventy. When the flour is needed in the baking room, correct amounts of various kinds needed are fed down a spiral chute so that they will blend on the way.

The fermenting room is kept at a temperature of eighty degrees. Here the dough is mixed in large mixers until it is right consistency. It is then taken out and put into cars, each of which will hold nine hundred pounds of dough. The dough stands in the carriages until it has risen. A man kneads it until the gas has escaped and the taste of the yeast has been removed. The dough is then put back into the mixers; the dough rises a second time. The two mixings make for better bread.

After the bread has fermented a second time, it is put into small pockets and revolved on a machine called a proofer. This process also helps the bread to rise. The bread is now ready to be put into the pans and baked in a huge oven which revolves and bakes bread continuously. The temperatures of the ovens is automatically controlled and electric lights on the inside enable bakers to watch the bread so that it does not burn. After the bread comes out a delicate brown, it is put into a cooling rack until it is cool enough to slice easily. The slicing, wrapping, and sealing of a loaf of bread take place in one operation on a machine which puts out fifty-five loaves a minute. From there it goes to the packing room, ready to be delivered by trucks.

Although the main features of the bakery is bread-making, it also maintains a cake and pie department. The process of cake-making is carried on largely by machinery but rolls and pies are rolled by hand.

Rice's maintains a thoroughly equipped chemical laboratory where the ingredients for bread, cake and pie are tested. The chemist also computes how much the company loses in the evaporation of moisture from the flour. He weighs the flour on a sensitive scale; then he heats it in an air-proof oven and again weighs it. The difference in the weight represents the moisture

ent of the flour. It is here also that the nutritive value of the flour is tested. The chemist burns the flour until nothing but the minerals contained in it are left. He then tests the residue and determines what minerals are present. If essentials are lacking or in too small quantity, a new flour of higher quality is secured.

ferences

Interview with guide at Rice's Bakery

Schluderberg-Kurdle Company (Baltimore and Eaton Streets - Visiting hours-
all times)

In 1920 William Schluderberg and T.J.Kurdle joined their meat packing businesses into the present Schluderberg-Kurdle Company. They patented the trade name "Esskay" derived from the first letter of each name. The plant, erected in 1920, has had to be enlarged several times and now covers three city blocks, employs 925 people and has 53 trucks on the street.

The animals used must be kept in the company's pens for at least twenty-four hours before they are slaughtered. Here they are inspected by government employees for any animal diseases. When the time comes to slaughter them, they are sent up an inclined walk at the top of which their throats are cut. After the hair has been removed, the animals are hung on a revolving crane where a government inspector examines the lymph gland for tuberculosis. The animals then pass before several men, each of whom has a definite part in removing the internal organs and brains. At the end two government inspectors check on the previous examination. The rejected hogs are made into fertilizer. The animals which are approved go into the room where they are cut into the various cuts of meat. Pigs' tails and knuckles are used for seasoning.

Esskay is the only meat-packing plant east of the Mississippi which maintains a chemical laboratory for testing the meat for purity both before and after curing. Contrary to the opinion of many, the chemical laboratory is the most important part of the plant.

The company manufactures sixty-five different kinds of sausage because people of different nationalities demand sausage differently colored and flavored. The skin is made from the intestines of the animals. Since this skin caused many people to have indigestion, the process of making skinless "franks" was invented. In this process the sausage meat is wrapped in cellophane. After the sausage has been smoked and chilled, the cellophane is pulled off leaving a firm outside layer.

About one and three-quarters hours is allowed for smoking sausage. The smoking is done in huge ovens over hickory and oak logs. After smoking, the sausages are passed under a cold shower to prevent shrinking. Each sausage is stamped with the government seal and then the "Esskay" trade-mark. Then they are ready for packing in six pound cartons.

Beef stays in the beef-box at a temperature of thirty-five degrees, from fourteen to seventeen days. This cold allows the tendons to relax, thus making tender meat.

Esskay pure lard is made from the fat of waste meat. When the fat is boiled, the waste product rises to the top. This is taken off, dried, and sold as chicken feed. The lard is chilled by trickling the liquid grease over a series of pipes containing brine. The chilled lard is then put through a rolling machine which makes it smooth.

Besides pure lard, Esskay puts out a shortening called "Southern Rose Shortening". This shorteneing is made of cotton seed oil, beef fat, and

oleo-sterine.

The company does not use the city water supply. It has an artesian well from which it gets all of its water. Esskay also makes its own ice amounting to five hundred pounds per day. The company maintains an advertising department where all of their signs are made by the use of stencils and air-guns.

Another Esskay product is Del-Mar Dog Food. This food is made of kidneys, livers, hearts, vegetables and cod liver oil. For the convenience of their customers the company also handles eggs, butter, and cheese.

The health of the employees is carefully guarded. The company has a first aid station where a nurse is always in attendance, and a doctor visits the plant three times weekly to examine the employees and render any other services needed.

Esskay stresses cleanliness. At the close of each day the rooms and equipment are thoroughly scrubbed. All packing boxes, after being returned from the stores are carefully scalded and scoured.

References:

"The Adventures of Ess and Kay" (pamphlet)
Observation

K. Lockard
E. Mullendore } Fr. I
H. Littlell

Slaughter Houses

Meat packing was one of the first industries to develop in Baltimore. When Baltimore was a small village with a population of several hundred, individual butchers killed, dressed and sold their foodstuffs.

The following advertisement appeared in the Maryland Gazette of November 29, 1753:

"Samuel Clayton, butcher from London now in partnership with Thomas Quayfe living near the Widow Jennings... .. carry on the Business of Butchering. They give ready money for fat live cattle. They likewise kill cattle or sheep in a neat and workmanship manner."

From this propitious beginning the meat packing industry in Baltimore has risen to one of the largest of its kind in the East.

In the older days, the butcher gave little thought to meat inspection. Nowadays meat inspection is carried on by a special department of the government. The purple stamp found on all meats that are purchased is a certification by the government that the meat comes from a healthy animal and was fit for food when inspected. The inspection begins in the holding pens outside the plant. An animal is tagged with a "U.S. Suspect" label if it shows any sign of not being able to pass later tests. If an animal has cholera, he is labeled with a "U.S. Condemned" tag. A trained inspector can detect any sign of tuberculosis by a careful examination of the lymph glands. The least sign of disease causes the carcass to be labeled with a "U.S. Retained" tag. In the final inspection room the animals are either marked "U.S. Condemned" or "U.S. Inspected".

The bacon that you had for breakfast this morning probably received five distinct inspections before the final approval.

Of course the whole of any animal, however good, is not all meat. The amount of meat varies from animal to animal. In general, however, the yield of meat ranges from fifty to fifty-five percent of the live weight of cattle, forty-five to fifty percent of the live weight of sheep, and from seventy to seventy-five percent of all hogs.

In the old butcher shop the waste materials were thrown away because their values were not understood. Today, specialized trades take up these materials which are now recovered by science. A few uses of the by-products need be mentioned: Lard is obtained by "rendering" or melting the fats of the hog. Glue, soap, oleo-oil (which gives its name to oleomargarine), sterin, casings (for sausage) and leather are obtained from the hides. The horns and hoofs are split to make combs, brush handles and similar things. Bones are used in the manufacture of knife han-

dles, dice and knick-knacks. The hair is used for the reenforcement of plaster. The blood is utilized in some cases to furnish albumen. Otherwise it is used, along with the other remains, to make fertilizer.

Another important by-product is gelatin. In the manufacture of gelatin, the bones of the animal are treated with an acid; the mineral substance dissolves and leaves only the cartilage. After this has been thoroughly boiled in water, the cartilage dissolves leaving only the crude gelatin. The gelatin is purified by soaking it again in hot water and filtered in a ninety percent solution of alcohol. The remaining bone is made into bone-meal fertilizer.

The following are the largest and most modern slaughter houses in Baltimore:

Shulderberg-Kurdle Company
Baltimore and Eaton Streets

Sellmayer Packing Company
531 South Conkling Street

Albert Goetze Company
2401 Sinclair Lane

Greenwald Incorporated
Union Stock Yards

13.
The Stieff Company (Wyman Park Driveway - visiting hours - by appointment)

The Stieff Company, which has been in existence since 1892, is one of Baltimore's leading silver manufacturing plants. Although Baltimore is famous for repousse or "beaten up" silver, the silversmiths at Stieff's do not confine themselves to the manufacture of repousse silver. They are just as skilled in the production of plain and colonial sterling silverware. Since repousse silver requires a far higher degree of skill and artistry of workmanship than plain silverware, Baltimore silversmiths must develop their own artists. They can seldom be imported.

Silver reaches the workman in two states, fine or pure, and standard or sterling. Fine silver may readily be recognized from its unusual whiteness. In this state the silver is extremely soft and pliable, and it is rarely used except for special purposes where softness is necessary. Standard silver is used more often. It bears wear and tear much better than pure metal.

The various silver pieces are shaped in dies made of soft steel. There are two pairs of dies for each piece of silver. When each half comes out of the die it is soldered to the other half. If the rose pattern is to be used, the piece must be stamped three times.

Before handles are put together they are painted with borax. Then they are put into a furnace which is heated to fifteen hundred degrees. Rosin and tallow pitch is put inside the handle of floral pattern pieces so that the seams may be filed.

Forks are cut from long strips of silver to whatever size is desired. The tines are sharpened on wheels of emory. In order to remove polish the forks are put in a furnace heated to thirteen hundred degrees.

The floral designs are first sketched on the bowls in pencil. They are raised from the inside by means of a vibrator. The vibrator is a machine which causes the vibration of a large nail, which in turn raises the design. It requires approximately forty minutes to raise a repousse silver bowl. After the design has been raised, a skilled artist engraves the more delicate lines with very fine tools.

When the pieces have been finished, they are put into pumice sand mixed with oil. The roughness of the sand enables spots and stains to be removed. After the pieces have been removed from the sand, they are brushed with a stiff bristled brush which is electrically controlled and which revolves very rapidly. This brush removes any pumice which is left on the silver. They are then polished with rouge. In the final step the silver is washed, cleaned and dried in saw-dust.

References:

Information sent by the company
Observation during a personal visit

th Schad

Sun (Baltimore Street and Sun Square. Visits should be arranged in advance.)

In 1851 The Sun Iron Building, the first iron building in world, was erected at Baltimore and South Streets. The fire 904 practically destroyed the building, and a new home for "Sun" was built at Baltimore Street and Sun Square. Later was enlarged to include "The Evening Sun" and "The Sunday

The printing of a daily paper is a complex process and makes ssary a great variety of equipment. It requires a large and cient staff of reporters besidesrewrite men, telephone oper- s, stock receivers, feature writers, experienced photographers operators of the machinery itself. The paper used in the ication is imported from Maine and Canada in its finished , seventy tons of which are used a day. The linotype, stere- e and monotype machines with the presses and binders are ost importance in the printing of the paper. There is a ial room for Wire-photos which enable photographs to be re- ed from distant places and printed in a very short time.

Local news is phoned in to the rewrite men by reporters on . There are direct telephones installed in the Police Head- ters Building, the Courthouse, and the City Hall. There are different wire rooms in the Sun Building to handle the words ews. In the stock rooms, of which there are two, the New and Baltimore Stock Exchanges are connected with New York ape tickers which require a caller and two compositors. The apers maintain an extensive Information Department where sands of questions are answered daily.

The rewriting and final ^{check up} ~~checkup~~ take place in the editorial s which are situated on the fourth floor. Also on this floor the Associated Press, Western Union, and Postal Telegraph ces. The feature articles written by special staff men and include "The Good Evening Column", "Aunt Ada's Advice to Lovelorn", and "The Great Game of Politics" by Frank R. Kent. Features as the comics are obtained from organizations as syndicates, devoted to the business of supplying such rial.

Type setting is the art of transferring written copy from original form on paper to metal, so that ink rolled over the l can be impressed on paper. The written copy goes to the osing room, where the copy cutter cuts it into "takes", are then set into type by the compositors or linotype tors and are passed on to the assembling ^{bands} ~~bands~~. The men his department put the stories together and add or extract s. Ink is rolled over the type which is put on galleys. os of paper pressed by rollers over the type form the proofs, go to proofreaders who compare them with the original es.

Illustrative photographic reproduction calls for a specially

ned department under a supervising head. Photo runners who specialize in taking pictures from the air in planes are included in the staff. Photographs go first to an artist who retouches them, and, if necessary, enlarges them. Reproductions of pictures made by artists are called line cuts and do not require to be set up like a photograph, because they have no solid background. Photo-engraving cameras break up the photograph in rephotographing to a special type of film. The result is that the photograph is literally strained, or sieved, through the holes, and on the film when developed there is a reproduction not of a photograph but of 3,600 pieces of photograph to the square inch, which will afterward appear as so many dots of metal coming out from the zinc plate. The back of the plate and the rollers are painted with asphaltum to keep the nitric acid from eating them. Reproducing photographs in photogravure for the "open section" is done on copper instead of zinc.

"Going to Press" has always been the important moment of the publishers' or editor's life. Each of the Sun newspaper presses is made of seven cylinder sections each one of which prints 16 pages of the paper in duplicate, or sixteen plates. First there is a type cylinder to which the type plates are locked; following this is another, the impression cylinder, which is covered with a cork composition. At the bottom of each half revolution, there is a trough of ink, and connecting it with the type cylinder is a series of composition rollers. As the press runs, a force pump in the trough sprays ink on the first set of rollers, which pass it on to the next, etc. Paper, made from pulp coming from Maine and Canada, is in rolls on a cone, and is fed through the press between the type and impression cylinders. Each press room in the press will print 56 pages in four or three seconds at the rate of 36,000 an hour.

ferences

at made to the plant
the Making of A Newspaper", booklet^{by} Henry Edward Warner and published by the "Sunpapers"

SWINDELL BROTHERS GLASS FACTORY (Russell and Bayard StreetsVisiting hours - 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. (except
Sundays)

Swindell Brothers, one of the oldest manufacturing plants in Baltimore, was established first as the firm of Senir, Emery, and Swindell in 1869. Four years later it became the firm of Swindell Brothers, and the factory at Russell and Bayard streets was built. In the early days Swindell Brothers manufactured window glass exclusively. About 1880 the first green glass bottle department was opened.

In 1901 the window glass factory was destroyed by fire and a "dry tank" for making "hard blow" glass bottles was built in its place. In this dry tank a charge of glass is melted at night and then used the next day. In 1923 the dry tank was torn out and a continuous tank furnace was erected for the manufacture of bottles by machinery. Early in 1949 the flint glass department was torn down and a second continuous tank furnace for machine manufacture replaced it. This tank furnace is a large receptacle into which raw materials are fed at intervals and from which molten glass is continuously drawn. The larger of the tanks has a capacity of eighty-seven tons of molten glass, and over two days are necessary for a given amount of material to work through.

There are two methods of glass manufacture in the Swindell factory, the pot furnace and the tank furnace. The Swindell plant operates a fourteen-pot furnace, the glass from which is blown by hand. The usual method of working a pot furnace is to work one half of the pots during a working day, then to fill these pots at the end of the day with a new supply; the next day the other half of the pots is worked while the first supply is melting. A blow pipe is stuck through the opening in the furnace wall into the pot and revolved until just the right quantity of glass has adhered to it. It is then removed and the glass is rolled into shape on a polished plate and then put into a mold. The blower blows into the pipe, which at the end of this operation is broken off. The bottle is removed from the mold and then the neck is inserted into a small furnace and finished by heating.

Although large quantities of glass are still blown by mouth, the majority of them are blown by machine. Intricate apparatus, operating rapidly, does the work of former hands and lungs. One tank furnace will feed all the machines, each one of which has a capacity of from fifteen to thirty eight bottles per minute. These machines are operated by compressed air, although electricity is the main source of power. Parts of these machines are controlled by motors; one of these is the needle that determines the flow of molten glass into the feeder.

Swindell Brothers specialize in bottles for perfume, talcum, bath salts, prescriptions, and medicines. The frosted, etched, colored, or fancy-shaped containers so often demanded by perfume companies require skilled hand labor, though the Swindell plant has developed a machine which polishes a number of bottles at one time. Besides melting glass and blowing bottles there are the mold shop, the cutting, grinding, polishing, and frosting departments, a black smith shop, and a corrugated box department.

REFERENCE:

Power Pictorial

Jane Crawford

History of Baltimore's Public Libraries

The first public library in Baltimore opened in a private home in a room set apart for that purpose. The entire house, in which the first library was a part, could be sheltered in the entrance of the new Enoch Pratt Free Library.

Those Baltimoreans who patronized the first library before the Revolutionary War paid a subscription fee of four dollars a year. The library was started under the auspices of William Murphy who had a book store on Market Street now known as Baltimore Street. In 1784 this library was bought and continued by Hugh Barkley. It is understood that two others also supplied the public with reading matter at this time, but they must have been ~~smaller~~ *less important* as there is no record of them.

Mr. Barkley's library was taken over in 1796 by The Library Company of Baltimore, which had been established by prominent citizens, and this became our first free public library. The intellectual life of the community was well served and two years later the public had such a reading mind that the library was moved to larger quarters. At this time Baltimoreans enjoyed the luxury of a library of 3,300 volumes. This company acquired a large and valuable collection of books and for a long period served the public adequately. Again the Library Company moved to larger rooms in the Athenaeum Building, then situated on St. Paul and Saratoga Streets, where it remained until 1856 when the volumes were transferred to the Maryland Historical Society. The books then numbering 10,000, many which would be difficult if not impossible to replace, were transferred only on the condition that they could be added to the 3,000 already with the historical society and also that the whole should be maintained as a free library open to the public for consultation and reference.

The Mercantile Library Association of Baltimore was formed in 1839 and was closely interwoven with the community life of Baltimore for many years. It afforded opportunities for general reading and technical study to the clerks in mercantile houses. The library was intended to become a sort of business college, with classes and lectures, which the directors hoped would develop into the first great Merchant's College in the country. The enterprise, however, became diverted from its original aims and narrowed to the maintenance of a reading and circulating library with more or less of a social element in it. It was known to the earlier Baltimoreans, the forefathers of the present generations, under the very simple title of Mercantile Library.

It is a far cry from these little libraries with their few stocks of books to the present public library of Baltimore with a great reading public which borrows several million books a year,

ferences

ne Municipal Journal"
altimore; Its History and Its People", volume 1

Baltimore Department of Legislative Reference

(City Hall,
Holiday Street
between Fayette
and Lexington)

The Department of Legislative Reference was originally organized in 1906 and later reorganized in 1932 by combination with the "City Library". The union was consummated mainly because both contained only historical and legislative references.

The Department of Legislative Reference circulates among the state and city officials and "outsiders who are reliable". There is no time limit on books for these officials, but the material is subject to call as needed. The library contains 18,000 books and 40,000 pamphlets. It maintains a card index of all bills and ordinances introduced, showing the progress of these throughout their discussion and consideration. It also has old state and city documents, department of finance reports and budgets, codes of every state in the Union, model laws, and other legislative information. The Baltimore Department of Legislative Reference was among the first legislative libraries in the United States, being preceded only by a similar organization in Wisconsin.

References:

"Directory of Special Libraries in Baltimore, Maryland and Vicinity", 1934

School Libraries of Baltimore City

Of recent years there has been a conspicuous growth of interest and efficiency in school libraries. This has come from growing conviction that one of the chief functions of the school is to teach children how to study, that is, to train them to become progressively independent and self-reliant. This training is now begun in the lowest grades and gradually extended as the child grows in skill. In the older elementary buildings provision was made for libraries. In fact, not until platoon schools were introduced was it thought necessary to have libraries in elementary schools. In the new building program it is probable that many, if not all, of the buildings to be erected will have space for libraries. At the present time approximately 85% of the elementary schools and each of the senior and junior high schools have some form of school library for the use of the pupils.

Notable progress has been made in extending and enlarging library work of the intermediate grades which for some time has been conducted with the efficient cooperation of the Enoch Pratt Free Library. Well-equipped, attractive library rooms have been established in a number of buildings. Other schools which do not have these resources, are supplied with extensive circulating reading matter by the Pratt Library. In addition, every school has been given a set of well-graded, carefully chosen books as a nucleus for its own school library. Besides the regular classroom libraries, the Division of Music Education has developed a circulating library of 362 phonograph records, fifty-nine masterworks containing 978 selections for use in the schools. This central library has proved to be a very important factor in the progress of music education by furnishing many records which were needed but not available in the school libraries.

The value of a school library depends very largely upon the suitability of the books composing the collection and the accessibility of the library itself. Books are generally chosen on recommendation of the faculty members, through the central committee of approval. This committee is made up of the librarian, if there is one, and one or more department heads or teachers, and in some schools, the principal or the co-principal. The regular School Budget allotment for books is usually supplemented by generous contributions from a number of alumni associations, parent-teacher organizations, and friends of the schools.

The largest school library in the city, that of the Baltimore City College, has over 11,000 volumes, and the next largest, Western High School, 6,400 volumes. The other libraries follow in size. The typical elementary school library has 358 volumes, while the average junior high library has approximately 500 volumes.

References

"Report of the Board of School Commissioners", 1929

Report of the Commissioners of Public Schools of Baltimore,
Maryland", 1928

Enoch Pratt Free Library (Cathedral Franklin)

In 1832, Enoch Pratt, a Baltimore merchant, granted the city opportunity to establish a free library when he offered the sum of \$33,333.33 for such a purpose provided the city would create a perpetual fund of \$50,000 per annum. The gift was accepted and four years later the rococo building that formerly stood on Mulberry Street was completed. Subsequently, Mr. Pratt supplied funds for six branches and in that day, of all American cities, Baltimore ranked second only to Boston in library accommodations. This honor was soon lost due to the city's growth in area and population without a corresponding development of library facilities. Andrew Carnegie, in 1906, responded to a request with a donation of half a million dollars to be used for the construction of twenty branch libraries which should be maintained by the city upon an appropriation of not less than 10% of the cost of the buildings which should be erected upon lots provided by the municipality or interested individuals. After eight branches had been built, however the World War and the rise in prices delayed construction, until by 1923 the fund had been exhausted after having furnished means for only fourteen libraries and half the cost of a fifteenth. Today there are twenty-seven branch libraries of which the city itself provided only three.

In 1927, the people of Baltimore, by a majority of 50,000 votes, approved a public loan of \$3,000,000 with which to buy additional land and build an adequate new Central Library on Cathedral and Mulberry Streets. The site selected is directly opposite the Cathedral made famous by the late Cardinal Gibbons.

Work was begun at once and in designing the exterior the architects, Claude N. Friz, of Baltimore and his associates, Edward L. Tilton and Alfred M. Githens of New York, chose a mingling of Renaissance and Grecian classic as a pattern. The building departs from the traditional institutionalism of the past. It has a dignity befitting such an institution, but a dignity characterized by friendliness rather than aloofness. Long stairways of approach, small ground floor windows, giving the appearance of a fortress or mausoleum, were ruled out. Instead, one enters the new Library on its main service floor at sidewalk level, and the high first floor ceiling permits windows of great size, which, with the diffused light streaming down through the Central Hall, gives the interior an aspect of brightness and liveliness, distinctly refreshing and inspiring. The modern note is emphasized by a series of twelve great display windows along the Cathedral Street front, placed at a convenient height for observation by thousands of passersby. This is the first time that any library has made provision for street exhibits on so extensive a scale. These are the "community's show windows" in which the Library shows, during the course of each year, a cross-section of community interests, to ether with an appropriate group of books demonstrating how the Library links up with each of these interests. The building is regarded by critics as unsurpassed by any public library in the country.

Perhaps no section of the building is more appealing than the children's room. Situated in the basement, this room has been made into one of the beauty spots of the city. The ceiling decorations, the work of the Baltimore artist, Paul Roche, who formulated the general color scheme and design employed in the building, has depicted in soft, luminous, yet gay colors, landmarks in the development of children's literature.

Another special room of unusual interest is devoted to Maryland history. In it Mr. Roche has pictured notable places and events of local and national importance in Maryland.

There are many departmental services at the Central Library. While the general Reference Department and the Popular Library contain several thousand volumes, the greater portion of the library's collection is divided into eight subject departments, corresponding to eight broad fields of learning, like the departments of a university, each with its public service staff. These departments are Industry and Science; Business and Economics; Civics and Sociology; Education, Philosophy, and Religion; History, Travel, and Biography; Maryland Collection; Literature; and Fine Arts. Each contains circulating books, both popular and scholarly, reference volumes, periodicals, pamphlets, clippings, bibliographies, and indexes to subject matter. There are 660 current periodicals in the Central reading room. The Fine Arts Department has a collection of prints that may be borrowed from by the lover of art. Its musical section has much of interest. In the Education Department are 2,000 sets of stereopticon slides which are loaned to teachers and lecturers.

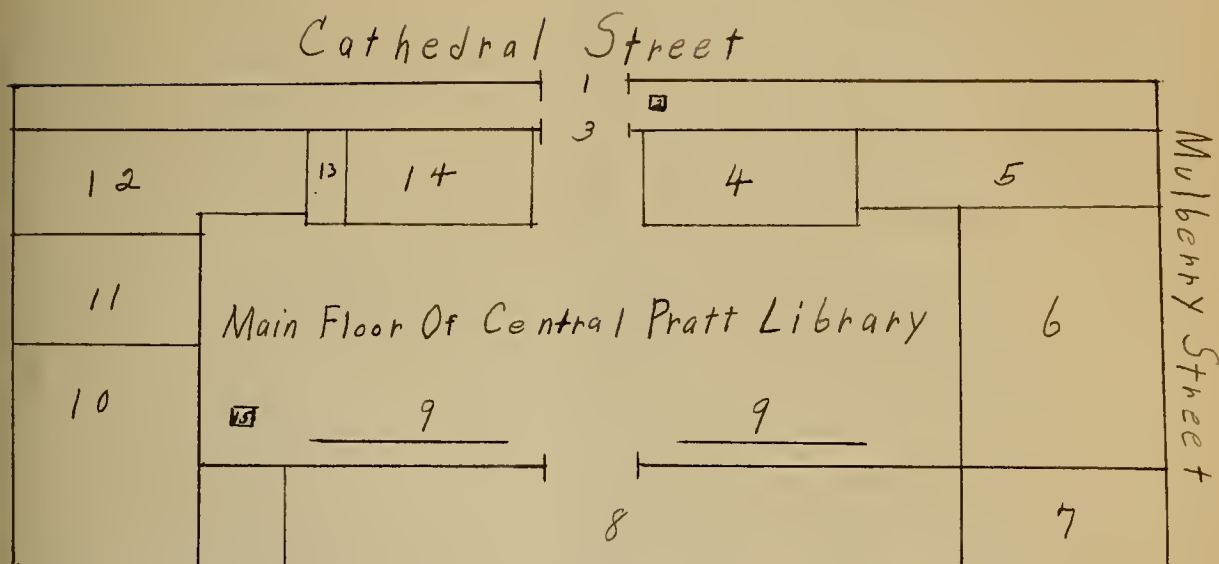
Reading clubs, debating clubs, and story hours for children have been organized to stimulate the appreciation of literature. The libraries circulate books written in 30 foreign languages. During each year approximately 125 lectures on varied subjects are given in the 25 lecture halls of the various branches. The Library now contains 700,000 volumes and lends 3,000,000 books a year. There are approximately 300,000 book users. The Central Library is open for reading and circulation from 9 A.M. to 9 P.M. on weekdays.

The rules of the Library are: "Anyone who lives in Baltimore, or who is employed, attends school, or pays taxes on property within the city, may borrow books free. Residents and non-residents alike may use the reference and reading rooms without a borrower's card."

References:

Baltimore; Its History and Its People-Volume I
Clippings in the Baltimore Evening Sun
Pamphlets and clippings at Central Library

The Main Floor of Central Pratt Library



- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. Main Entrance | 10. History, Travel and Biography Room |
| 2. Desk where books are inspected | 11. Literature and Foreign Language Room |
| 3. Entrance leading to main floor of library | 12. Modern Books |
| 4. Desk where books are charged | 13. Card Desk |
| 5. Industry and Science Room | 14. Return Desk |
| 6. Civics and Sociology Room | 15. Information Desk |
| 7. Education, Philosophy and Religion Room | |
| 8. Reference Room | |
| 9. Catalogues | |



Enoch Pratt Free Library -- Branch Libraries

<u>Number</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Address</u>
1	Fremont	Fremont and Pitcher
2	Hollins	Calhoun and Hollins
3	South Baltimore	Light and Gittings
4	Canton	Ellwood and O'Donnell
5	Broadway	N. Broadway and Miller
6	Peabody Heights	St. Paul near 25th
7	Hampden	Falls Road near 27th
8	Walbrook	Clifton and Hilton
9	Locust Point	Fort Ave. and Decatur
10	Old Town	Gay and Aisquith
11	S. Central Ave.	S. Central and Watson
12	Mt. Clare	Barre and Carroll
13	Patterson Park	Linwood and Fayette
14	Forest Park	Garrison and Calloway
15	Waverly	Gorsuch and Kirk
16	Park Heights	Keyworth near Park Heights
17	Easterwood	North near Smallwood
18	Clifton	Wolfe and 20th
19	Fells Point	S. Ann below Fleet
20	Hamilton	Hamilton and Richard Ave.
21	Mt. Washington	Smith and Greeley Ave.
22	Govans	Bellona near York Road
23	Brooklyn	Patapsco and 3rd
24	Loudon	S. Loudon near Frederick Rd.
25	Roland Park	Roland near Longwood Rd.
26	Gardenville	Belair Rd. and LaSalle
27	Westport	2505 Annapolis Rd.

References:

Enoch Pratt Free Library leaflet



The Johns Hopkins University Library (Wilman Hall,
Homewood)

The Johns Hopkins library antedates the university itself. The library was started in 1875 when Daniel Colt Wilman, first president of the university, began to buy books on universities in anticipation of the establishment of Hopkins. The fund left by Johns Hopkins for the founding of a university, while large, was nevertheless not adequate for the purchase of housing accommodations and the necessary books for a library. Mr. Wilman and his advisers knew perfectly well that an institution such as they wished to create could not exist without a well-selected library. They felt, however, that the presence in Baltimore of the excellent Peabody Library, of 60,000 volumes made it unnecessary for me to attempt at once to gather and house a self-sufficient university library. Therefore, the decision was made to locate close to the Peabody and to make use of the library of that institution. Hence the selection of Howard Street for the original buildings of the Johns Hopkins University. The initial appropriation for the purchase of books was only \$5,000. The results at first were very satisfactory; the collection, placed in a modest building known as Hopkins Hall, grew slowly. Forty years after its opening, the University moved to its present site at Homewood. At that time the library contained, in all its departments, a little less than 200,000 bound volumes. In character it was "spotty", that is, excellent in certain special subjects and deficient in others. No longer were the Hopkins faculty and students able to depend so largely upon the Peabody Library. Mostly volumes which could have been obtained at nominal prices were not duplicated so long as they were available at the Peabody, but these became practically useless for daily reference and had to be supplied, as far as possible, at Homewood. Some volumes had increased tremendously in value, and many such books have never been purchased. During recent years more generous additions have been made. Certain collections, aided by gifts and endowments, have lent distinction. The department libraries serving the medical sciences have been combined into the Welch Medical Library. Other fields have begun work with provisions for the founding of their special libraries. Since its establishment the Hopkins library has become custodian of a number of notable special collections. One of these is the collection of material concerning Edmund Spenser, which is of unique value and interest to scholars. It is said to be the best working collection of Spenseriana in the world. Other collections are: the Illuminated collection; the Oliver Wendell Holmes Collection of original anatomy quizzes; the Johann

Collection of Bibles; the valuable collection of documents which present a personal glimpse of American cultural and political progress, including a map by Washington, a copy of the national anthem written by its author, the Rev. S.F. Smith, manuscripts by Nathaniel Hawthorne, James R. Randall, Walt Whitman, Poe, Lowell, Lee, Sherman, Linier, and many others; 500 volumes of Italian literature; copies of rare first editions; the Redwood Donation of rare versions, the Sidney Lanier Collection, etc. At present the library contains approximately 550,000 volumes.

A newly added system provides public use of the facilities of the library through paid membership in the recently organized Friends of the Johns Hopkins Library. Its primary object is to create a fund for the purchase of rare or valuable publications.

Of great artistic interest in the library are the nineteen stained glass windows containing the printers' marks of a line number of the early master craftsmen of the press. The windows are the gift of Mrs. Mary King Carey, in memory of her father, Francis H. King, who was one of the original trustees of the university. The problem had been primarily how to hold down the list to nineteen master printers' marks. Accordingly the choice of marks was made for their intrinsic beauty, their fitness as subjects, their historic interest, and their importance either in the field of printing or publishing. In the central window is a circular design with the profiles of Gutenberg, Lust and Schorffer. Flanking the father of the art and his associates are the initials with the marks of William Caxton, Louis Manutius, Christopher Plantin and Johann Froben. The others finally selected were Colie, Vostre, Anshelm, Valdesu, Lynson, Le Colines, Alverer, Gryphius, Lechel, Estienne, Giunta, Latdolf, Torard and Benricpetri. Even in the windows' borders the historical scene is followed out. The borders are based on paper watermarks characteristic of the printers' homeland. The windows, for all their decorations, are still useful; they admit the light which is retained from outside. The stained portions of the windows are in two layers, the brittle gold glass, which produces the most brilliant colors, is mounted on more durable lead glass to insure greater durability. This method assures the glasswork a lifetime of at least 100 years. Many experts believe the Johns Hopkins collection to be the best designed and most interesting display of printers' marks in the United States.

References

Johns Hopkins University Catalogue, 1935-1936

1st. Recd. of no letter, mentioned in 1.1.1.
 2nd. Recd. of the "North West" letter.
 3rd. Recd. of the "Social" letter from "The City"
 and its vicinity.
 The "The City" letter from "The City"

Library of the Medical and Chirurgical Faculty of the State
of Maryland (1211 Cathedral Street. Visiting
 hours: 9 A.M. to 9:30 P.M. every day
 except Sunday)

The Medical and Chirurgical Faculty Library was established 1830 by the Maryland State Medical Society. There are few
 er medical libraries in the United States. On June 7, 1830,
 Faculty met at the Atheneum Building, on the corner of
 Paul and Lexington Streets, and under the stimulation of
 Samuel Baker voted "500 for the purpose of purchasing
 medical and other standard works in medicine--to be placed
 some suitable situation for the use of the members". Large
 tions and contributions were made by members of the Faculty
 by 1832 the Library had a total of 343 volumes, "many prob-
 y not to be found elsewhere in this country". The Library
 first located on Lexington Street at the residence of
 Samuel Chew, the librarian. In 1840 the volumes totaling
 were moved to Dr. Chew's office at 88 N. Howard Street,
 n between Saratoga and Mulberry Streets. The Library was
 oved to the Maryland Bible Society in 1842 and then the
 erous wanderings of the Library began and were not without
 il. The Library was successively housed in Dr. Fonerdon's
 ice, in the new Atheneum Building, in the Mercantile Library,
 647 Hamilton Terrace, etc. The Book and Journal Club con-
 tributed annually about "500 and the Prick Funds contributed
 0. In March, 1809, the Library was moved to 1211 Cathedral
 et where it is now permanently situated. Meeting a real
 d under favoring conditions, the Library has grown during
 past forty years. It contains 40,000 books and a large
 ection of pamphlets and pictures. It receives more than
 journals annually. The Library circulates its material
 the members of the Medical and Chirurgical Society and to
 ical students of the various colleges of the State. Others
 use the Library only upon recommendation by a member of
 Faculty. Of greatest interest in the Library is the
 cial collection of early American medical books which cannot
 duplicated and which, as far back as 1832, were considered
 e and valuable editions.

erences

ntennial Celebration of the Librar. of the Medical and Chi-
 rurgical Faculty of the State of Maryland"
 rectory of Special Libraries in Baltimore, Maryland, and
 Vicinity"



Peabody Library (Mt. Vernon Place and Charles Street)

The Peabody Library was founded in 1857 by George Peabody, the great Baltimore philanthropist, in connection with the school of lectures, the art gallery, and the academy of music. These four cultural channels together constitute the Peabody Institute of Baltimore.

The Library did not open immediately upon completion, as the trustees naturally desired Mr. Peabody's presence at the official dedication, and he was then in Europe. That courtesy was costly for not opening in 1860 the new library soon encountered a rival excitement in the Civil War, and no opening was possible until 1867.

The Library functions on a grand scale. Its original 15,000 volumes have increased to 260,000 books, plus 50,000 pamphlets and 10,000 maps. Its collection of rare books is widely known, and its shelves and reading room are in almost constant use by research workers from a dozen fields of learning. It receives frequent tenders of valuable old editions either as gifts or as "rare buys". It continues to be financed, however, entirely by a part of the income from the original endowment by Mr. Peabody.

The Peabody Library and Reading Room are free to everyone. They are open every day except Christmas and the Fourth of July. Books may not be taken from the rooms, but may be used freely for reference.

The Reading Room is considered beautiful. Its neutral tinted walls and dull furniture certainly cannot be described as magnificent, but there was a time when it seemed so. The old room has, somehow, a radiance of history from its very walls. One cannot escape the feeling that it is peopled with the spirits of students, thinkers, composers, and artists. Certainly it is a beautiful expression of Mr. Peabody's interest in the welfare of mankind.

References

"Baltimore Evening Sun"

"Baltimore; Its History and Its People", Volume 1



William H. Welch Library (1900 E. Monument Street near Blife Street)

The William H. Welch Library was established in 1928. It is the Johns Hopkins University, Johns Hopkins Hospital, School of Hygiene and Public Health, the School of Medicine, the Institute of History of Medicine. The Library contains 100 volumes, mainly on the subjects of general medicine, medicine and hygiene. The Library is widely known for its numerous special collections, such as: Howard A. Kelly Medical Classics; Hagerston Dispensary Collection of books in medical history; Ashfield Teratological Collection; and the William Osler Collection. It furnishes information and circulates material to medical students only.

With the opening of the Johns Hopkins Hospital on May 7, 1889, a medical library for the use of resident and visiting physicians was established in the administration building of the hospital. The collection grew rapidly and within twenty years the increase of volumes caused the library to place a portion of its holdings in the basement of the building and to utilize an additional large room across the corridor. The inadequacy of accommodations was apparent.

The library of the School of Medicine was started by the purchase of a small number of volumes when the School was opened in 1893. This collection was initially lodged in the Physiological Building where it remained until the construction of the new Hunterian Laboratory in 1914. The library soon became crowded by the addition of several gift collections which increased the number about 14,000 volumes.

Then, in 1918, the Johns Hopkins University established the School of Hygiene and Public Health, a relatively large collection of medical journals and books was purchased as a nucleus for a library. At first housed in the original buildings of the Johns Hopkins University, the library of the School was moved in 1925 to the new building adjacent to the Dental School, where the library was satisfactorily accommodated.

The idea of centralization of these three libraries was brought forth on many occasions, but in spite of the support of Dr. Welch, Osler and Halsted gave to the general idea, no progress was made until 1926 when the General Education Board appropriated \$1,000,000, and an anonymous donor gave a gift of \$500,000 for the purchase of land and for construction, equipment and maintenance of a medical library. The building of exceptional beauty and convenience was opened on Dec. 1, 1928, but it was not until January, 1929, that the removal of books from the three constituent libraries was completed. Throughout the period of negotiations and construction it was generally understood that the building should bear the name of one of the outstanding men in the medical profession in the world, Dr. Welch, Professor of the History of Medicine at Johns Hopkins University.

rences

William H. Welch Library"

ectory of Special Libraries of Baltimore City and Its Vicinity
cial Libraries Directory of the U.S. and Canada"

Broadway Market (Broadway between Canton Avenue and Thames Street)

Broadway Market is the third oldest of Baltimore's famous markets--originally called "Fell's Point Market". It has been active since 1785, although the market now standing was built in 1864. The ground upon which it stands was given by Edward Fell.

Due to its location on the waterfront, it has been patronized habitually by an immigrant population. The market somewhat resembles "Vanity Fair" in its variety of peoples. Here are the different nationalities who mingle with one another and entertain no prejudiced feeling. Young and old, Irish, Jewish, Bohemian, Finnish, Swedish, English, Spanish and American people may be found intent upon their search for food.

Inside the market are long aisles lined with stalls where varieties of meats, fish, crackers, cakes, vegetables, fruits, poultry, flowers, dairy products and soft drinks are sold. Many of the fish, such as oysters, terrapin, shad and crabs, come from our own Chesapeake Bay. Many of the fruits and vegetables are grown in Maryland, but in off seasons they are imported.

In this market, at one time, many pigeons were sold and traded. Pigeon fanciers came to purchase or exchange rare varieties of pigeons, not only blue Antwerps and common birds, but tumblers, homers and fantails. This has been discontinued because the pigeon handlers who occupied the curb and streets have had to make way for the trucks delivering produce to the market.

This market contains 560 stalls and yields an income received from rentals and license fees of about \$10,000 annually.

References

"The Evening Sun"--1924
 "The Sunday Sun"--1925
 "The Baltimore News"--1928
 Observation

Lawrens Market (Lawrens Street between Pennsylvania Avenue and Fremont Street)

Lawrens Market is one of the most interesting markets in Baltimore. Perhaps this is due to the fact that a large percent of the customers are negroes. On Saturday night, when business is at its best, you can see the negro element in one of its gayest moments. Everyone is happy and the market is the place to meet old friends and to make new ones. No one knows when this market was erected as the records were destroyed in the Baltimore fire of 1904.

Lawrens Market is a typical transition type of market. There are but two stalls on the open street. In the remaining stalls, the products are displayed under the protection of a roof only. The absence of modern sanitation, refrigeration, and displays can be noticed by the most casual observer. The local fruits and vegetables are brought in by trucks and trains and are displayed in open stalls on one side of the market building. Each stall is rented by the year by individual merchants and his stall is independent of the others. The fruits and produce that are imported are usually gotten from the wholesale merchants.

In the central portion of the market meats are sold. Here one can see the evolution of the market easily. The early type of stalls, with all the meats exposed to the air, are few in number; but, nevertheless, they are there. Next to them we can see a newer type of stall where samples only of the meats are exposed to the atmosphere; the main supply being kept concealed in wooden compartments. The modern type of refrigeration can also be seen in this picturesque market. The meats are all preserved in the most modern refrigerator. Local meats are brought direct from the local slaughter houses though much beef, mutton, and pork is brought from the mid-western states. Maryland supplies all the crabs, oysters, and crabmeat while Virginia supplies the customers with shad, bluefish, and other varieties of sea-food. As the visitor strolls through the market place, he will be rewarded with an educational uplift that will far exceed his expectation.

References:

Personal interviews
Visits

The Lexington Market (Lexington Street between Eutaw and Pearl Streets)

The Lexington Market is in the heart of the shopping center and is very convenient for downtown shoppers. It is open every day except Sunday from 7 o'clock in the morning until 6 o'clock at night.

The market is a gray wooden structure housing stalls for meats and fish, ~~in the building~~, fruit stalls are largely open-air. From time to time the old wooden stalls have been replaced by more modern ones; today most of the 1205 stalls (counting both the enclosed and the open-air ones) are steel-frame structures. The meat market occupies two blocks in the center and contains 118 stalls. There is also a fish market west of Paca Street. The products sold here are both local and imported, including meats, fish, poultry, dairy products, fruits, vegetables, cakes and candies.

This market, one of the oldest in the country, has a very interesting background. In 1782, Col. Howard laid off ~~the~~ "Lexington Market" on Howard's Hill, ^{which was} a part of his own estate, ~~called "Belvedere," but it was many years before the market house was erected.~~ In 1799 efforts were made by western residents of the city to have a market building; nothing came of it. These citizens continued their efforts and finally, in 1803, a committee was appointed. Funds were raised and the building was completed in the same year. The market then only extended one block from Eutaw to Paca Streets on Lexington Street. On February 13, 1826, a public meeting of the citizens of the 12th ward was held to petition the Mayor and the City Council to appropriate money to repair it and to erect a place for the sale of fish. A resolution passed the City Council appropriating \$2500 for this purpose. In 1855 that part of the market between Paca and Green Streets was reconstructed. On January 3, 1856, the fish building was completed and ready for use. After the close of the Civil War the greater portion of Lexington Market was rebuilt.

copy this clause which has been scratched over

The fish market as a whole has not changed very much, but the stalls have gone through an evolution from wooden blocks to glass enclosed steel-framed structures. These modern structures are both beautiful and clean. There is also a flower market which sells flowers bought from local hothouses. This part of the market is on Lexington Street near Eutaw Street.

Older women of Baltimore remember well the early days of the market. Years ago, society women went to market as regularly as they attended church. Tuesday and Friday were important days for members of the wealthy class for they were marketing days. Carriages belonging to these women could be seen strung out in a long

line on Paca and Eutaw Streets affording a contrast to the many machines of these busy intersections now. Today one sees all types of women inspecting and buying the household necessities. Occasionally men may be seen marketing.

An important celebration of this market took place in 1926--its 123rd. anniversary. This celebration continued for three days during which time many notables visited ~~it~~^{the market}. The market be~~l~~^l announced the opening and closing of the market giving it an atmosphere of olden days. Stalls were decorated with flowers and bright lights. The butcher stalls were ornate with mounted heads of ox, elk and other animals as the specialty of the butcher. The fish market reminded one of a polar sea of fish with its sparkling broken ice. Visitors were shown the exhibition of foodstuffs and were given samples and souvenirs. The attendance was between 60,000 and 70,000 people for the three days.

An important feature of this market is the income which it yields to the city government. When the market was first built, money was raised by auctioning the stalls which were subject to an annual rental of \$20. Now the city collects an annual rental and license fee of \$46 a year. The total amount received for licenses is about \$38,000 a year. In addition, about \$800 a year is collected from "squatters"--the people who use the stalls for only a short time. The total income including rentals, licenses, and fees is about \$48,000 a year; the net income is about \$29,000 a year.

As this market is the largest open-air market of its kind in the world and as it occupies a large place in the affairs of the people, it is something of which Baltimoreans should be proud.

References

"The Evening Sun"--1926
 "The Evening Sun"--1925
 "The Evening Sun"--1927
 "The Evening Sun"--1929
 "The Evening Sun"--1934
 Inspection

The North Avenue Market

(North and Maryland Avenues, Hours open 7 A.M. to 6 P.M. on weekdays; 7 A.M. to 11 P.M. on Saturdays)

The North Avenue Market is the newest and most modern market of Baltimore. In the market building there are twelve stores with full basements; also there are twelve arcade stores. Included in the inside stores are a drug store, a dress shop, a men's shop, and a five and ten cent store. Within the market are two hundred fifty-eight glass-encased market stands. A large number are refrigerated. The building itself is fireproof and heated in the winter. It has two electric freight elevators. The basement houses a complete refrigerating plant and incinerators. Facilities for cold and dry storage are also provided in the basement. Separated from the remaining portion of the market is a glass-enclosed fish market on the 20th Street side of the building. The second floor has a bowling alley and a women's rest room.

The market company has acquired properties nearby to provide parking space. This ground has an area of 20,000 square feet and is for the exclusive use of the patrons of the market.

Local and imported products are on display. Meats are brought from the Chicago stockyards in refrigerated cars. They are taken directly from the trains to the refrigerated stalls in the market. Every variety of fruit and vegetable is brought to the market daily. Some come from distant countries, others come from the Maryland truck farms. Their colorful display adds much to the beauty of the market. The market contains pastry and cake stalls, a candy booth, and a counter where coconut milk and butter milk are sold.

When one visits the market, the shoppers themselves offer interesting studies. Very conspicuous are the thrifty housewife, the wasteful cook, the bargain-hunting housekeeper, the Saturday night shopper, the exacting business woman; all out to get their money's worth.

References

"The Evening Sun"--1928
 "The Baltimore News"--1928
 Observation and visit for two hours

Armistead Monument (Federal Hill Park)

The Armistead Monument was erected in honor of Col. George Armistead, who served in the War of 1812. Col. Armistead commanded the American forces at the bombardment of Fort McHenry on September 13 and 14, 1814.

In 1808 a tablet was placed in Calvert Spring Grounds, a park then located on Calvert Street. During the 35 years the tablet stood on these grounds, it became defaced and almost destroyed by time. On May 3, 1882, a resolution for a new monument was approved by the City Council. On September 12 of the same year the present monument was erected in Eutaw Place; but because its height did not harmonize with the loftiness of the houses, the residents protested. The monument was then moved to its present site at Federal Park.

On a base 1½ feet high rests a marble block 14 feet high; at each corner stand marble cannon. A cornice is surmounted by a ball banded with stars. On the face of the shaft is the name of the hero, a sash and scabbard, and a laurel wreath. On the sides of the monument is given in detail the career of Armistead; on the front and back, the history of the monument itself.

References

Rusk, W. S., "Art in Baltimore"
"A Baltimore Guide"

Armistead Monument (Fort McHenry)

The Armistead Monument was erected in honor of Col. George Armistead, who was in command of the American forces at the bombardment of Fort McHenry September 13 and 14, 1814, during the War of 1812.

In 1914, as part of Centennial of the Writing of the Star-Spangled Banner, the Society of the War of 1812, aided by the City, erected this statue to Col. George Armistead.

The bronze portrait statue is a purely sculptural composition, the clock being used skillfully to help build up a pyramidal mass. On the front face of the granite pedestal is inscribed the Colonel's name; on the back, the names of the committee in charge of the monument's erection. The inscription on the left side gives a brief history of the monument; the one on the right side gives the name of Col. Armistead and the reason for the erection of the monument.

References

Rusk, W. S., "Art in Baltimore"
"A Baltimore Guide"

Battle Monument (Calvert and Fayette Streets)

The Battle Monument, the second oldest monument in Baltimore, was erected in honor of those who fell at North Point and Fort McHenry during the British attack on Baltimore, September 12 and 13, 1814. The cornerstone of the monument was laid September 12, 1815. In 1825 the monument was completed with the help of generous citizens and the City Council. Formerly, the survivors of the old defenders gathered at the monument each year on September 12 and held a simple service. In 1915, just 100 years after the laying of the cornerstone, a tablet giving the history of the memorial was placed at its base.

The monument is set upon a platform and consists of "an Egyptian pyramidal base, a pedestal with eagles at the four corners, a column decorated with reliefs showing the attacks at North Point and Fort McHenry, lacrymal urns, fillets giving the names of the fallen, a band with the names of the fallen officers, and finally a statue symbolic of Baltimore with the mural crown, in one hand a rudder, in the other a laurel wreath held aloft. At her feet are an eagle and a bomb." The height of the marble monument is 52 feet.

References

Rusk, W.S., "Art in Baltimore" (pages 11 and 12)
"A Baltimore Guide"

Confederate Soldiers and Sailors Monument (Mt. Royal Ave. and Mosher St.)

The Confederate Soldiers and Sailors Monument was erected in 1903 in honor of the soldiers and sailors of Maryland who had fought in the service of the Confederate States of America.

Set within a low railing on a red granite base, stands the monument, a figure of Gloria supporting a falling soldier while holding aloft a wreath; in the background is a lowered flag. The front is inscribed with the purpose of the monument; the back, a brief history of the monument. The inscription on the right side reads:

DEO VINDICE

that on the left side:

FATTI MASCHII

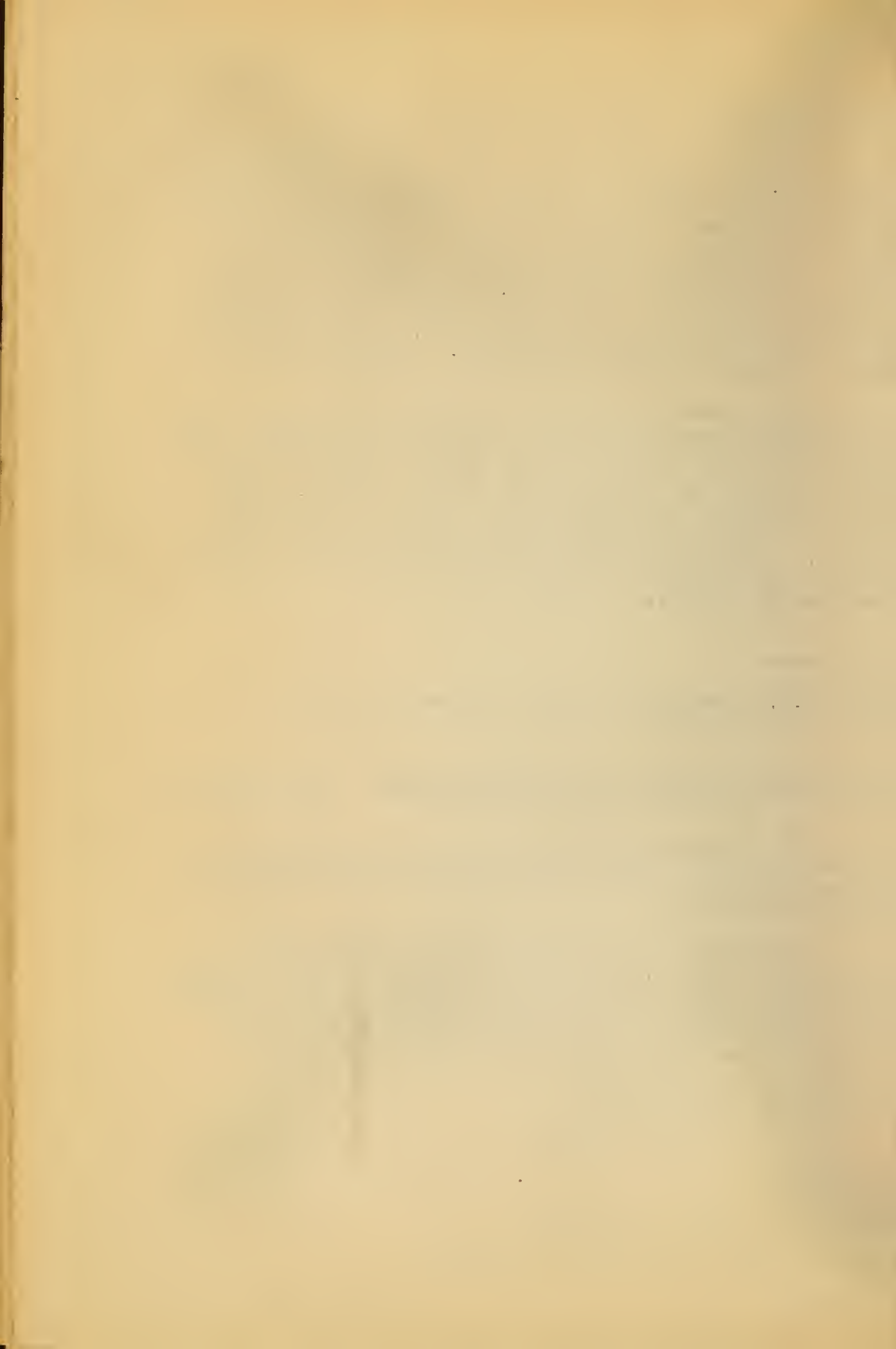
PAROLE FEMINE*

Reference:

Rusk, W.S., "Art in Baltimore"

*Deeds belong to men; words to women.

D. Wohnera



Cecilius Calvert Monument (Court House)

Except for the statue of stone which stands in Calvert Hall College located at Cathedral and Mulberry Streets, Baltimore's only monument in honor of Cecilius Calvert is the one on the steps of the Court House. The Cecilius Calvert Monument was erected by the Maryland branch of the Society of Colonial Wars and was unveiled in 1908.

Cecilius Calvert, the second Lord Baltimore, who was Lord Proprietary of Maryland from 1632 to 1675, was the champion of three of the principles of modern society: freedom of religious worship; the separation of the church and state; and the right of every freeman to participate in the making of the laws under which "he must live."

The marble pedestal, upon which the bronze statue stands, rests upon a granite platform which is built up from the Court House steps. The figure shown in the dress of the day is correct in historical detail, but the expression on the face and the pose give a noticeable touch of the jaunty cavalier. The inscription on the back of the pedestal reads:

CECILIUS CALVERT BARON BALTIMORE
OF BALTIMORE IN THE KINGDOM OF IRE
LAND. ABSOLUTE LORD AND PROPRIETARY
OF THE PROVINCE OF MARYLAND AND
AVALON IN AMERICA. WHO ON NOVEMBER
13 1633 WITH THE COOPERATION AND AS
SENT OF THE FIRST COLONISTS PROCLAIMED
IN ENGLAND. AND ON MARCH 25 1634 ES-
TABLISHED IN THE PALATINATE OF MARY
LAND FOR THE FIRST TIME IN THE ENGLISH
SPEAKING WORLD FREEDOM OF RELIGIOUS
WORSHIP ACCORDING TO ANY CHRISTIAN
FORM. AND SEPARATION OF CHURCH AND
STATE.

Reference:

Rusk, W. S., Art in Baltimore

Columbus Monument (North Avenue near Harford Road)

This monument was erected in 1792 on the grounds of the Samuel Ready School. For thirty years it is said to have been the only one in America and for over fifty years thereafter it was the only one erected in his honor in the United States. Even Genoa did not erect a monument to his honor until 1890.

It is of singularly reserved design. A pyramidal shaft of brick covered with cement, it rises to between fifty ~~to~~^{and} sixty feet. The base has well rounded corners of moulded brick work and panelled sides. On the west side is a marble slab inscribed:

"Sacred to the memory of Christopher^{PHER} Columbus,
October XII, MDCCVIIIIC.

Francis Scott Key Monument (Fort McHenry)

This monument was unveiled in 1922 in honor of Francis Scott Key as author of the "Star Spangled Banner" and also of the defenders of Fort McHenry and North Point. The bulk of the expense was met by a Congressional appropriation of \$75,000.

The monument consists of a large circular base of light stone decorated with a frieze in low relief. surmounted by the colossal figure of Orpheus in bronze. shown playing on a five-stringed tortoise shell lyre. The frieze starts with a portrait of Key and continues around the drum of the base with the dedication and a representation of the classic scenes doing honor to the Army and Navy.

The dedication reads:

Francis Scott Key

Born 1790

Died 1843

To Francis Scott Key
Author of the
Star Spangled Banner
And To The Soldiers And
Sailors Who Took Part
In The Battle of North
Point and the Defense of
Fort McHenry in the
War of 1812

Confederate Women's Monument (University Parkway and Charles Street)

The Confederate Women's Monument was erected in 1912 in honor of the women of Maryland who aided the cause of the Confederacy. Funds for the monument were provided by the state and individuals. The base of the monument consists of three granite steps. Upon a red granite pedestal twelve feet high rests the monument proper which is also twelve feet high. The monument consists of a group of three figures which represent a fallen soldier, an older woman who is acting as a nurse, and a younger, less submissive woman who stands upright to defy the invaders. The inscription on the front reads:

TO THE
CONFEDERATE WOMEN

OF MARYLAND

1861 1865

"THE BRAVE AT HOME."

The inscription on the back gives a brief account of the work done by the Confederate women of the State during the Civil War.

Reference:

Rusk, W.S., Art in Baltimore

Lafayette Statue (Washington Place)

The statue of General Lafayette which is set on a pedestal at the head of the southern wing of Washington Square unifies at the same time strikes the decorative keynote of this group of French and American works of art. The statue represents the ideal elegance of the 18th Century and promises to be a unique example of the charm of youth combined with the dignity of a noble cause. In Lafayette is shown a fine enthusiastic boy on a spirited horse, both of them aristocrats. The inscriptions on the pedestal were written during the World War by the Allied Presidents, Poincare of France and Wilson of the United States.

REFERENCE - RUSH, W.S, ART IN BALTIMORE

Maryland Line" Monument (Mount Royal Plaza near Cathedral Street)

On Peggy Stewart Day, October 19, 1901, with the firing of thirteen guns from the Fort McHenry battery, the monument to the members of the "Maryland Line" of the Revolutionary War was unveiled. The monument was sponsored by the Maryland Society of the Sons of the American Revolution and the funds were raised in Maryland, except for a contribution of some one hundred dollars from the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company of Boston.

The monument consists of a platform of three granite steps, supporting a pedestal bearing the bronze plated inscriptions, and an Ionic shaft surmounted by a bronze Goddess of Liberty. The total height is nearly sixty feet. The Goddess stands holding the Declaration of Independence and a laurel wreath. Although the figure is well-massed, it is too regular in line--"the hair is too neat, the fluttering drapery too well balanced." The bronze tablets show the coat of arms of the dedicating society, the Maryland coat of arms used during the Revolutionary War, the United States coat of arms and the original thirteen-starred flags. The inscription on the front gives a brief account of the work of the "Maryland Line"--"The bayonets of the Continental Army" during the Revolution, the date of the erection of the monument, and the sponsors. The tablets on the back and left side give the names of the battles in which the "Maryland Line" participated and the dates; the right hand panel reads:

THE MARYLAND HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

DECEMBER 20 1769

"PEGGY STEWART" DAY OCTOBER 19 1774

THE MARYLAND CONVENTION DECEMBER 8 1774

ASSOCIATION OF THE FREEMEN OF MARYLAND

THE CONVENTIONS OF MARYLAND

THE COMMITTEE OF SAFETY

THE COMMITTEE OF OBSERVANCE AND FINANCE

THE COMMITTEE OF CORRESPONDENCE

MARYLAND MEMBERS OF

THE CONTINENTAL CONGRESS

MARYLAND SIGNERS OF

THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE

ADOPTION OF THE CONFEDERATION OF STATES

Reference:

Rusk, W. S.--Art in Baltimore

Wohrna

107.

Mount Vernon Square (Charles and Monument Streets)

Back in 1822 the citizenry of Baltimore must have been extremely cautious. When it was proposed that a tall shaft should be erected in honor of George Washington on the site of the Battle Monument, Baltimoreans protested vigorously, expressing grave concern for the safety of the residents living about this location. If the monument should fall how many lives would be lost! Thus we find Washington Monument being erected in, what was then, a lovely grove outside of the city.

Gradually imposing residences sprang up about the 160 foot shaft. Finally in the nineties Mount Vernon Square became a most exclusive residential area. All the great families lived on or about the square. Today few of those who held sway over the social life of the city in the mauve decade still reside at Mount Vernon Square. Many of the houses have been converted to other uses, or razed. One of the latter, the famous Garrett Mansion, at one time housed the Baltimore Museum of Art. The site is now occupied by an apartment house on 101 West Monument Street.

As one ambles along the south side of West Mount Vernon Place, the most imposing building on that side is the home of Dr. Henry Barton Jacobs. A huge elegant brown stone structure it seems to embody the European pomp and splendor which the Baltimore élite so doted upon. More typical of Maryland culture is the house directly across the street belonging to Blanchard Randall, Sr. It has the familiar colonnaded door way which is so often to be found on the fine houses of the blue bloods.

It is indeed depressing to see so many of these fine houses boarded up or garnished with huge "For Rent" signs and others, equally magnificent, advertising an "Apartment for Rent". However, no matter how one's sentiments may be stirred about commercializing such a spot, the Square is still as important as ever to Baltimoreans. The Peabody Conservatory of Music on the south eastern corner of the Square, and the grim looking Renaissance building on Charles and Centre Streets, the Walter's Art Gallery, still keep the square in the public eye. In fact from the actual standpoint of cultural influence, Mount Vernon Square is far more important today than it was in its social heyday. The Mount Vernon Episcopal Church on the north east corner is very striking with its green stone French Gothic architecture. And, if the visitor looks closely at the church he will observe a plate which states that Francis Scott Key died in the house which stood on its site. Directly to the west is the Washington Apartment House, a really beautiful building possessing continental atmosphere. The French Embassy in Washington is of the same architecture.

Numerous statues ranking in various degrees of importance are to be found about the Square. A ground plan of Mount Vernon Square is found on the next page, locating all the objects of interest.

REFERENCES:-

Two visits.

Walter Rheinheimer, Fr 4

Samuel Smith Monument (Lyman Park)

On July 4, 1918, a statue of General Samuel Smith was unveiled in Lyman Park. The man in whose honor the monument was erected was the famed commander of the defenses of Baltimore in 1814. General Smith led a very active public life, holding these important offices: Secretary of Navy in the National Cabinet, President of the United States Senate, and Mayor of Baltimore. He secured the latter office at the remarkable age of eighty.

The statue is of bronze, and is nearly ten feet high. It represents General Smith in a uniform of an officer of 1812. The pedestal is marked by a panelled effect in low relief, with a band of myrtle and a sword. The base and flanking arms are decorated with simple molding. The statue is soldierly, in profile clear-cut and the generalized treatment of the mass is adapted to the present setting."

On all sides of the monument are inscriptions which tell of the offices held by Mr. Smith and the services he rendered to Baltimore. On the front are these words:

Mayor General
Samuel Smith
1752--1839

On the right side:

Under his command
The Attack of The
British Upon Balti-
more By Land and Sea
September 12-14 1814
Was Repulsed
Member of Congress
Forty Successive Years
President U.S. Senate
Secretary of The Navy
Mayor of Baltimore

On the left side:

Hero of Both Wars For
American Independence
Long Island
White Plains
Brandywine
Defender Of
Fort Mifflin
Valley Forge
Monmouth
Baltimore

The back gives the names of the officials of the National Star Spangled Banner Centennial Commission,

REFERENCES:—

- 1.— "ART IN BALTIMORE"
- 2.— VISIT

Star-Spangled Banner Centennial Monument (Patterson Park)

During the month of September, 1914, the City of Baltimore held centennial celebration in commemoration of events in the city's story which occurred in 1814. Two of the events commemorated were the repulsion of British invaders of Baltimore and the birth of our national anthem--the Star-Spangled Banner. It was during this celebration that the Star-Spangled Centennial Monument was unveiled on September 11. The monument is set on the Roger Bastion in Patterson Park, the site of the defense of the city, September, 1814.

The monument proper rests on a natural boulder. J. Maxwell Miller, the sculptor, represents a boy and girl with slate and books holding a scroll on which the inscription, an account of the monument and its purpose, is given at length. The funds for the monument were contributed by the school children of Baltimore.

Reference:

Rusk, W.S., Art in Baltimore

Star-Spangled Banner Memorial (City Hall)

The Star-Spangled Banner Centennial Memorial occupies a niche to the left of the main entrance of the City Hall. The memorial was erected in 1914 by the National Society of the United States Daughters of 1812. The flag and a myrtle wreath bound by a fillet bearing words from the poem commemorated form the background for--"a screaming eagle of war in bronze." An inscription gives the purpose of the monument.

Reference:

Rusk, W.S., Art in Baltimore

Taney Statue (Washington Place)

In 1887 the Taney Statue was unveiled as the gift of Mr. J.T. Walthers to the city. It is a replica of the one in front of the State House, Annapolis. It shows Mr. Taney in robes of office. He rests comfortably upon a sculptural seat. The base of the statue is of granite. It is marked by a bronze plate giving the name of the chief justice, his state, and his most important position.

Roger Brooke Taney, in whose honor the statue was dedicated, held three important offices during his lifetime; namely, Attorney-General of the United States; Secretary of the National Treasury; and, most noteworthy of all, Chief Justice of the United States Supreme Court. In this latter capacity, by his high sense of duty, his brilliance of intellect, and his transparent integrity, Mr. Taney brought honor to his State (Maryland) and to himself. He is credited with the Dred Scott Decision, which was probably one of the chief causes of the Civil War.

References

- "Art in Baltimore", Rusk
- "A Baltimore Guide"
- "Monuments and Memorials", Rusk

Severn Teackle Vallis Monument (Mount Vernon Place)

The Severn Teackle Vallis Monument stands on Mount Vernon Place overlooking the heart of older Baltimore. This statue of Severn Teackle Vallis, advocate, reformer and poet, was unveiled in 1906 by a committee of prominent citizens. The portrait statue, which is about eight feet high, rests on a pedestal which is also eight feet high. The inscription on the pedestal is:

	Severn	
	Teackle	
	Vallis	
1816		1894

ences

W. S. "Art in Baltimore"
personal visit

Memorial (see also, p. 10, for the name of the
 streets. Initials: M. J. M.,
 M. J. M. M. J. M.; M. J. M., M. J. M.,
 to M. J. M.)

In every conflict of the nation--in the American
 Revolution, in the War of 1812, in the Civil War, in
 Mexico, in Cuba, and France--the blood shed by Balti-
 moreans and Marylanders is worthy of honor and power.
 Therefore it is quite to be expected that Baltimore
 City should erect a "Memorial" in honor of the soldiers
 of the Civil War. On November 28, 1901, Marshall
 Rock broke ground for the War Memorial. To choose
 Hall Fowler, Baltimorean, was the winning architect
 from a contesting field of twenty. The Memorial
 is placed in a central location, in the City Hall
 Plaza, where thousands visit it daily. The
 formal presentation to Governor Ritchie and Mayor
 Jackson took place on Memorial Day, May 30, 1902.

The architecture is simple Greek Doric, and
 because of this simplicity it is capable in reser-
 vation. List of a frieze about the side of the building
 are the counties of Maryland, while on the inside
 there are carved the names of those Marylanders
 who gave their lives in service to the country in
 the last great conflict.

Included within the Memorial building are a
 convention hall, a memorial lobby, general offices,
 and assembly and trophy rooms. Also of interest is
 an unusually striking allegorical mural by C. McGill
 of Baltimore. This mural is six feet high and
 one hundred and thirty-four feet long.

References:

Historic Maryland
Sketch Book of Baltimore

Washington Monument (Charles and Monument Streets)

The Washington Monument is a splendid Doric column of white marble rising high above Baltimore City in Mt. Vernon Place. The plan for the erection of this monument was begun in 1809. At this time the citizens of Baltimore presented to the city the ground on which to build the monument, and the material with which to build it. It was erected on the proceeds of a lottery authorized by the Legislature. As this was the first monument to Washington to be erected in America, the title, "Monumental City", was given to Baltimore. The cornerstone for the structure was laid in July, 1815, and the monument was completed twelve years afterwards. Although the winding stairway in the building has many steps, the view of Baltimore that one may get at the top is well worth the climb. This beautiful monument is the center of the city's interest and within its shadow are hundreds of the aristocratic homes and many of the fine churches and leading clubs.

On the ground floor of the monument is a Washingtonian collection installed by the State of Maryland at the time of the Washington Bi-Centennial. Facing the entrance to the structure is a bust of Washington. Directly opposite this bust is an old fashioned spinning wheel and a spindle which were used by the wife of Lieutenant Storm. On the walls around the enclosure are pictures of Washington, before, during and after the Revolutionary War. There is also a collection of pictures showing the Maryland homes which our first President visited during his lifetime. The original copy of an address to General Washington when he passed through Baltimore en route to Annapolis to resign his commission hangs on the wall at the right side of the room. Busts of Washington's intimate friends, including one of Benjamin Franklin, also stand about the room.

The monument is 156 feet high, with a base 56 feet square and 24 feet high. The marble comes from the Baltimore county quarries. Surmounting the shaft is the figure of Washington in the act of resigning his commission at Annapolis. The statue at the top is ~~sixteen~~¹⁶ feet high and weighs ~~sixteen and a half~~^{16 1/2} tons.

References

- "Art in Baltimore", Rusk
- A visit to the monument
- An interview with the person in charge

Wells and McComas Monument (Gay and Aisquith Streets)

The Wells and McComas Monument was erected in honor of Daniel Wells and Henry McComas, two Baltimore youths, who had joined Captain Aisquith's company of sharpshooters when the city was threatened in 1814. The reason for their fame is a matter of dispute. According to one tradition, the young riflemen fell at the first volley of the British attack on Baltimore. According to another tradition, Wells and McComas are considered heroes because they shot General Ross, Commander of the English forces. With the death of Ross, the British advance upon the city was abandoned.

The cornerstone of the monument was laid in 1850. In 1858, the Wells and McComas Monument Association reinterred the remains of the heroes in a vault located directly beneath the monument. The shaft was completed in 1873 by an appropriation from the City Council.

The monument is thirty-three feet high. The base is of granite in the form of steps resting on a brick underground foundation. This is built over the vault containing the remains of the two lads. The pedestal with panels on each face is plain. Above comes a tapering obelisk ending in a pyramidal cap. The only ornamentation of the plain shaft is the raised letters of the names of the heroes. The monument was constructed from marble obtained from Baltimore County.

References

Books on Maryland by the following authors:

(1) Andrews

(2) Green

"A Baltimore Guide"

A visit to the monument

A visit to the Maryland Room at the Pratt Library

A chat with the person in charge of the Maryland Room

Wildey Monument (Broadway near Fayette Street)

Thomas Wildey, a Baltimorean, was the originator of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, which is at present a national organization. It was but natural, therefore, that at his death in 1861 the annual meeting of the Grand Lodge should take immediate action for the erection of a monument to his memory. Lodges throughout the country took it upon themselves to provide the funds necessary for the erection of a memorial; when the money had been raised, a design was accepted. The City of Baltimore contributed a commanding site on Broadway, which gives an unobstructed view to Fells Point.

The cornerstone was laid in 1865 and the monument was dedicated a short time after. The dedication ceremonies brought together Odd Fellows from all over the country for the first time since the outbreak of the Civil War.

The monument symbolizes the life of Wildey and the fraternal order he founded. The pedestal supports a full Doric order, and the beauty and simplicity the organization aims to make characteristic of its own personality. On the four faces of the pedestal are the emblems suggesting the four-fold ideal of the order; namely, three links, heart and hand, bundle of rods and scepter. A figure of Charity protecting orphans stands on the top of the shaft. The entire height of the monument is fifty feet.

References

- 1.-PAMPHLET "ARTIN BALTIMORE".
- 2.-PERSONAL VISIT.

Union Soldiers and Sailors Monument (Druid Hill Park)

The Union Soldiers and Sailors Monument in honor of the Union soldiers and sailors of the Civil War stands at the Mount Royal Avenue entrance of Druid Hill Park. This monument was erected by the state and was unveiled in 1909.

The background for the central group includes an exedra, a platform of three steps, stone cannon posts around the pavement, terminals of double wreaths in relief, and bronze tablets. On a stone pedestal rests the monument proper--three figures finely massed. The bronze group consists of a soldier turning from plow and anvil to buckler on a sword while Victory and Bellona look on. Simplicity of line marks the monument giving it a forward movement and adding dramatic energy. On the sides of the pedestal are found bronze tablets showing a charge with infantry and cavalry; a naval attack; and the military symbols, such as the eagle, the shield, the sword and the anchor. To the right exedra is the tablet which bears the names of the commission in charge; to the left:

THE ERECTION OF THIS MONUMENT

WAS AUTHORIZED BY THE GENERAL

ASSEMBLY OF MARYLAND

ACT APPROVED APRIL 5th 1906

CHAPTER 539

DEDICATED NOVEMBER 6th 1909

The lettering on the back of the exedra reads:

SCUTO.BONAE.VOLUNTATIS.TUAE.CORONASTI.NOS*

The inscription on the front of the pedestal gives a brief account of the work of the sons of Maryland who were loyal to the Union during the Civil War.

*"Thou hast crowned us with the protection of Thy good will."

Reference:

Rusk, W. S., Art in Baltimore

The Baltimore Municipal Museum or Peale's Museum (Holliday Street north
of Lexington Street)

Visiting Hours:-

Daily: 9:00 A.M. to 5:00 P.M.

Sunday: 2:00 P.M. to 5:00 P.M.

Admission Free

A staff member is always on hand to conduct visitors
through the galleries

Peale's Museum, designed by Robert Carey Long and constructed by Rembrandt Peale in 1812, was opened to the public as the "Peale's Museum and Gallery of Fine Arts" in 1814. On the back wall near the top, can be seen faint remnants of the original sign. Rembrandt Peale was the son of Charles Wilson Peale, who, at his best, ranked with Gilbert Stuart as a portrait painter. The elder Peale in 1807 had founded the Pennsylvania Academy.

In order to attract the general public to his personal paintings which were exhibited in the Gallery, Peale had a great variety of exhibits on display including a giant mastodon which was supposed to be 1,000 pounds, and was thirty-one feet long; stuffed birds, Indian relics, shells, and wax figures.

From a financial point of view the museum did not flourish and in 1830 Rembrandt Peale sold the building to the City of Baltimore and the exhibitions to the Baltimore Museum which stood at the northwest corner of Market (Baltimore) Street and Calvert Street where the Emerson Hotel now stands.

For the next forty-six years, until the present City Hall was ready for use, this building was the City Hall. The room to the right of the front door was the office of the Mayor.

The First Branch of the City Council met in the front room on the second floor, which was the first room in Baltimore to be illuminated by gas. This room is now known as Defenders Hall because it contains portraits of heroes in the War of 1812. The Second Branch of the City Council met in the Gallery on the second floor. The large room on the third floor was an assembly hall.

After the city offices were removed in 1876, the building was rented for such purposes as printing and machine shops. In 1930, the building was restored to its original form and appearance, thus preserving the old building and at the same time arranging a suitable place in which to exhibit articles depicting the history of Baltimore and its people.

At the time of its restoration, a group of old residences in Baltimore were being demolished; Materials were taken from these residences to replace the sadly used material of the museum. Fortunately, much of the material matched exactly that of the museum. Brick, marked 1819, was used in the facade and a staircase similar to the original one was found.

The Stone bench in the garden was a part of the top step of the entrance to the museum building; and the blue slate in the garden walk was in the building before restoration.

Peale's Museum should be of interest to those who enjoy the past. Here are displayed portraits by Charles Wilson Peale and many others by

Rembrandt Peale and his contemporaries of the early mayors and other notable personages in the annals of our city. Rembrandt Peale's most ambitious work, "The Court of Death", a landmark in American Art, hangs in this building in which it was painted. At the time of its completion, it was the largest oil painting ever painted in the United States. There are rare prints, maps, and other pictures relating to Baltimore from its earliest days to the present, among them the Hambleton Collection of three hundred seventy items.

The temporary exhibits, most of which are indefinitely loaned, include paintings by the Peales, prints and photographs of the old Volunteer Fire Companies, pictures of old Baltimore houses, models and prints of clipper ships, and the works of such Baltimore artists as Alfred J. Miller and Dr. Volk. Exhibitions calling attention to phases of our history are always on display.

References:

- Interview with Mr. Macgill James, Director "Gas Company Centenary".
- "Brief Guide to Historical Baltimore".
- "The Government of a Great American City" - Stieff

The Baltimore Museum of Art (Wyman Park, Charles and Thirty-first Streets)

Visiting hours:

Week days and Saturdays.....10:00 A.M. to 5:00 P.M.
Sundays and holidays..... 1:00 P.M. to 6:00 P.M.

Admission free.

Free gallery tours conducted:

Saturdays.....2:30 P.M.
Wednesdays.....3:00 P.M.

Special tours are arranged by appointment
for schools, clubs, and other groups.

The Baltimore Museum of Art was erected by the City of Baltimore in 1928 for the purpose of giving pleasure and inspiration to many, raising the standards of taste, encouraging art, and placing models of esthetic quality before those interested in the industrial arts. The land on which the museum is situated was donated by the Johns Hopkins University. Unlike museums of former times, and a great many of the present, the majority of the exhibits are constantly being changed.

The permanent exhibits of the museum are purchases, gifts, and bequests. The American Wing, a permanent exhibit ranked by authorities as equal to the best of its kind in America, consists of three rooms taken from Maryland Colonial homes.

One is a beautifully proportioned drawing room from Havre de Venturo, Charles County, the residence of Thomas Stone, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. This was purchased by the City of Baltimore at a cost of \$10,000 from one of Stone's descendants.

Another Colonial room is an eighteenth century living room from the Eltonhead Manor in Calvert County presented by Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton Oens.

A third room which dates from 1663 and is from Chestertown, Maryland, was presented by Mrs. James Hemsley Johnson as a memorial to her husband. This house was the birthplace of James Alfred Pearce of the Maryland Court of Appeals and was used to quarter British customs officials. The ownership of this house passed successively into the hands of several prominent Marylanders.

Other permanent exhibits are paintings by Old Masters and several bronzes donated by Jacob Epstein; a print collection bequeathed by Mrs. Maudie Conrad Lehr; ceramics and other valuable works of art bequeathed by Francis B. Harvey, Mr. and Mrs. Julius Levy, and George C. Jenkins.

Several commendable works of art are indefinitely lent by Baltimore patrons. A collection of prints lent by John W. and Robert Garrett led to the establishment of a Print Department which is especially useful to art students.

The temporary exhibits of the museum extend into all branches of art and are arranged by courtesy with owners such as the Pan-American Association; the Garrett collection; the Corcoran Art Gallery; the Pennsylvania Museum of Art; the Robert Henri Memorial Exhibition; The Natural History Society of Maryland; the Baltimore Water Color Club; the Charcoal Club; and a great many other sources.

Students and others interested in the arts will find the Reference Library of the museum very useful. It is open every day from 10:00 A.M. to 5:00 P.M.; Saturday, from 10:00 A.M. to 1:00 P.M. Closed Sunday.

The Children's Department, headed by Miss Matilda P. McComas, sponsors each Saturday morning a Story Hour and a subsequent gallery tour. This service relates the exhibits with the subjects learned by the children in the schools.

The Docent Department, under the leadership of Mrs. Mildred C. Kingsbury, serves the public by giving free gallery tours regularly on Sundays and Wednesdays except during the winter.

Talks are given to assembled audiences in and outside the museum by Mr. Roland J. McKinny, Director, and Mrs. Adelyn D. Breeskin, Mrs. Mildred C. Kingsbury, and Miss Matilda P. McComas, all members of the museum staff.

References:

- Interview with Mrs. Kingsbury.
- Annual Report of The Baltimore Museum of Art, 1931.
- Visit to the museum.
- Booklet by the Baltimore Association of Commerce.
- Folder in the Maryland Vertical File at the Enoch Pratt Library.

The Charcoal Club (1230 St. Paul Street)

Visiting hours:

Daily.....10:00 A.M. to 4:00 P.M.
Sundays..... 2:00 P.M. to 4:00 P.M.

The Charcoal Club was organized in 1885 for the purpose of bringing the artists of Baltimore together socially and for the purpose of advanced study of drawing from the "life" model. The first president was John W. McCoy, well known, at that time, in the city as an art connoisseur and patron.

The first quarters of the Club were on Mulberry Street where Calvert Hall has since been erected. The Club later moved to better rooms on Charles Street and still later, in order to accommodate its increased membership, to the corner of Franklin and Howard Streets. Its present location is 1230 St. Paul Street.

The instructors of the Club's classes have been such well-known men as Clinedinst, Moyer, Newell, Castaigne, and Whitman. The Club, for a number of years, has offered and still offers the opportunity for the study of the nude model, and for daily classes in painting from the head. Most of the artists of Baltimore are indebted to the Club for much of their education. The Club has always insisted upon a high standard of merit and has aimed to be a school for the student who intends to pursue art as a profession, and not for the amateur. Besides conducting classes for the study of art, it holds, at frequent intervals, exhibitions of local and out of town art works. The exhibitions have been of great educational value and have done much to promote interest in art in Baltimore. They have given the artists of today an opportunity to become known to a large public and to see their work in comparison with the best from out of the city.

The Charcoal Club has an art library, and on its tables are found some of the best art periodicals of the day.

References:

- "History of Baltimore" Volume I
- Pamphlet on Charcoal Club
- Art Section of "Sunday Sun" November 10, 1915
- Pamphlet "Baltimore As An Art Center"

Flag House (Pratt and Albemarle Streets)

There was great hustle and bustle in the little house of Mary Young Pickersgill one September morn in 1814. The air was filled with a thrill of anticipation and of participation. Anticipation of the forthcoming attack of the British upon Baltimore, and the inspired participation of Mary. The joy of the latter was due to the fact that she had been commissioned by General John Stricker, Commander of the American forces at North Point, and Commodore Joshua Barney, who was later to raise the first American flag in Baltimore, to make a large flag to fly over Fort McHenry so that the approaching British might see it from afar.

Mrs. Pickersgill, the daughter of Rebecca Young who made the first flag of the Revolution under Washington's direction, began to make the requested flag. As it was too large to be completed in her home, Mrs. Pickersgill had obtained permission to use the floor of a nearby brewery upon which to spread it out. The finished product was the biggest battle flag that had ever flown over fort or field, measuring thirty-six feet by twenty-nine feet. The flag was quite large enough to be seen by the approaching British.

In the fierce bombardment of September 13, which lasted twenty-four hours, the flag was not downed by the "bombs bursting in air". Francis Scott Key, a prisoner on a British ship, eagerly looked for the flag through the gray dawn of September 14. When he saw that the "flag was still there", flying in triumph, he knew that the attack on Baltimore had failed, and that we were free people. His emotions, stirred to the depths by his patriotic devotion, inspired him to write the famous "Star Spangled Banner".

The Flag House, which was Mrs. Pickersgill's home when she made the flag, was erected in 1793. It is a quaint two-story dwelling built solidly of bricks. It is a house typical of Baltimore dwellings of its period. Its timbers and laths are ax-hewn; its window-frames are joined with wooden pegs; its great twin chimneys unite in a roomy attic. The side door of the house has a brass knocker in the design of an American eagle. It is a house abounding in odd little cubbyholes and cupboards, with an attic stairway.

At the present time there is quite a collection of historic relics, portraits and pictures in the house. Among the most outstanding pictures are the following:

- (1) The Burning of the "Peggy Stuart"
- (2) The Declaration of Independence with its four Maryland signers
- (3) Several Revolutionary War scenes
- (4) A few events which occurred during the War of 1812
- (5) An oil portrait of Francis Scott Key as a youth

On the second floor the most noteworthy chamber is the Flag Room, in which the Star Spangled Banner was made. There are several interesting collections in the room; namely, the evolution of the American Flag; relics of the Pickersgill, Young and Hey families. Portraits of members of the three families hang upon the walls. A display of lighting devices of the early American period form another interesting feature of the Flag Room.

A book entitled Baltimore aptly quotes a poem in commemoration of the flag-makers--

"Old Glory", waving in the breeze
 O'er Fort McHenry long ago,
 Of whom illustrious Hey has sung
 The anthem now on every tongue,
 Who made your stripes and bars?

" 'Twas Mistress Pickersgill
 Who lived in Baltimore,
 And Caroline, her daughter fair---
 They sewed and hemmed with utmost care-----
 They made me-----stars and all!"

References

"Annapolis-Baltimore Guide"
 "Flag House Guide"
 Visit to Maryland Room of Library
 Visit to exterior of the Flag House

The Maryland Academy of Sciences (2724 North Charles Street).

Visiting Hours:-

Daily and Sunday:-10:30 A.M. to 4:30 P.M.

Tuesday evenings:- 7:30 P.M. to 9:30 P.M.

The Maryland Academy of Sciences is a civic institution, a community enterprise, devoted to furthering the cause of science.

In 1797 Charles Wilson Peale, naturalist and artist, closed his first museum of natural history for a season pending its removal to new quarters on North Charles Street. At his new quarters, he organized a group of scientists for the purpose of promoting interest in the sciences. Recently, the museum has been removed to its present quarters at 2724 North Charles Street. Its membership during the last hundred thirty-seven years has included such notable personages of this city and state as Johns Hopkins, J.T. Ducatel, Philip T. Tyson, Charles Carroll of Carrollton, J.H.B. Latrobe, Richard Caton, and Enoch Pratt. The great naturalist, Audubon, and Charles L. Bonaparte, Prince of Musignano, were also among its members.

The Maryland Academy of Sciences offers the public a museum which contains exhibits from almost every branch of the natural sciences. It has one of the finest collections of Indian artifacts to be found in this country. It also has a valuable and unusual collection of firearms and other weapons dating back five hundred years; an excellent herbarium; excellent specimens in geology and archeology; and a collection of rare birds as well as the more common species found within and near Maryland. It is claimed by experts that this is one of the finest bird collections to be found anywhere.

One of the most popular features of the Academy is the astronomical observatory. This houses an eight-inch, refractor, Alvan Clarke telescope, one of the best telescopes to be found in this section of the country. Each year thousands of persons, amateur astronomers, and students of public schools use it in observing the heavenly bodies.

The Academy aids schools by lending material, offers lectures to scientific groups, and possesses a reference library of some two thousand volumes. It endeavors to provide industry with scientific information for the protection and health of industrial employees.

References:-

- 1.-Pamphlet on Maryland Academy Of Sciences.
- 2.-The Maryland Conservationist-1925.
- 3.-Baltimore News-Post -Oct.19,1935.
- 4.-Visit to the museum.

sh
ring } Fr. +

The Maryland Historical Society (201 W. Monument Street,
corner of Park Avenue).

Visiting Hours:-

Weekdays:- 9:00 A.M. to 5:00 P.M.

Saturdays:- 9:00 A.M. to 4:00 P.M.

Closed Sundays.

Closing time one hour earlier
in summer.

The Maryland Historical Society was first incorporated under its present name in 1844. In fact, the first regular meeting of the organizers of the Society presided over by Drantz Mayer was held January 27, 1844 in the old post office building at Fayette and North Streets.

The purpose of the Society as set forth in its charter is "to incorporate the Maryland Historical Society for the purpose of collecting, preserving, and diffusing information relating to the civil, natural, and literary history of our state and to American history and biography in general."

The Society has been housed in various places, but the present site was given by Mrs. W. Irvine Keyser in memory of her husband, who was for a long time a member of the Society. The house, formerly the home of Enoch Pratt, was given to the Society in October, 1916.

Since ^{UNTIL} its inception nearly a century ago, the Society has grown ~~and~~ it now houses a fine collection of pictures, prints, papers, and objects of historical importance to Maryland. Besides the Maryland collection, there is a much valued, but smaller collection of historical matter relating to the United States.

It is an interesting fact that the Society, in 1845, established the first public library in Baltimore called the Baltimore Library Company.

Most of the Societies' exhibits are permanent, but at infrequent intervals, there are special temporary exhibits.

The Society should be of special interest to students studying Maryland history, particularly its fine library with its wealth of valuable material.

References:-

- 1.- Visit to the Maryland Historical Society.

The Maryland Institute Art Gallery (Mt. Royal and Lafayette Avenue)

Visiting hours:

Week days.....10:00 A.M. to 5:00 P.M.
Sundays..... 2:00 P.M. to 5:00 P.M.
During the winter months the gallery is open
on Wednesday evenings from 7:30 P.M. to 9:30 P.M.
During the summer months it is closed on Sundays.

The Maryland Institute Art Gallery has two main purposes. One is to offer the public outstanding examples of all phases of art. The other is to give art students laboratory studies and inspiration for their art.

The Institute owns a permanent art collection of 273 paintings by the great masters, 200 Barye bronzes, and 14,000 prints and etchings, presented in 1905 by George A. Lucas. This last group constitutes the second best collection of late nineteenth century prints in America.

For the convenience of students and teachers, there is a shop in the building where art materials can be purchased.

(See Maryland Institute Art School)

References:

- Interview with Hans Schuler, Director.
- "Municipal Journal," August 28, 1931.
- "The Maryland Institute Catalogue".

ering } Pa. 4
ish }

The Municipal Art Society

(The Friends of Art House--8 E.
Pleasant Street; Visiting hours:
Daily--10 A.M. to 5 P.M.
Saturdays--10 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Sundays--4 P.M. to 6 P.M.)

The Homewood House--Campus of
Johns Hopkins University;
Visiting hours:
Daily--3 P.M. to 6 P.M.
Sundays--3 P.M. to 6 P.M.)

Municipal Art Society

The Municipal Art Society was incorporated January 18, 1899, for public and educational purposes and especially to provide sculptural and pictorial decorations and ornaments for the public buildings, streets, and open spaces in the City of Baltimore. In 1899, this organization was instrumental in providing murals for the Court House. Also, in 1904, the Society formed a committee to arrange for the erection of an equestrian statue to be placed on Mt. Vernon Place in memory of John Eager Howard, a hero of the American Revolution. The Society donated \$1,000.00 to the total fund which amounted to \$7,000.00. In 1908, under the auspices of the National Sculpture Society, an exhibition was arranged and conducted in the Fifth Regiment Armory. \$6,000.00, a part of the profit from this exhibition, was donated to the Baltimore Museum of Art and some of the exhibits were given to other Baltimore art museums. The Society has employed persons from New York to study the Baltimore parking system. Numerous pictures and other works of art have been procured by the Society and placed in public schools.

One of the most interesting services which the Society renders is the sponsoring of illustrated lectures given by prominent art authorities of the country on matters pertaining to the Society and general applications of art.

Friends of Art House

The Friends of Art House, which is owned by the Municipal Art Society, was organized in 1920. The purpose of the museum is to house the collections which the Society owns and has collected. Some of the permanent exhibits are paintings, old colonial furniture, prints, and old coins. However, many of their exhibits are temporary. When worthy exhibitions are available, the public is invited and lectures are given by art authorities in the city to further genuine appreciation.

The Homewood House

In 1795, the ground on which the Homewood House is situated was purchased from Thomas Homewood. The House was

named after Thomas Homewood. It was built in 1801 by Charles Carroll of Carrollton for his son, Charles Carroll, Jr. The construction of the house cost \$40,000, a great deal of money at that time. It was one of the few American homes built of brick imported from England. In 1840, the House was sold to Mr. William Wyman for \$25,000. From 1897 to 1901, it was used as a boys' school. Then, in 1901, Mr. Wyman sold the House with sixty acres of land to the Johns Hopkins University. It was opened to the public in 1932, "restored and re-furnished through the generosity of Mr. and Mrs. Francis P. Garvan".

The supervision of the restoration was in charge of Mr. R.T.H. Halsey, who also directed the planning and execution of the American Wing of the Metropolitan Museum in New York. Mr. Halsey has stated that the Homewood House, both exterior and interior, is the most perfect specimen of an early republican dwelling in the United States.

The furniture is contemporary, select, and authentic. The draperies and upholstery used in the building were obtained from Europe. The woodwork, mouldings, and cornices have been restored to their original state. The finest examples of Sheraton and Hepplewhite furniture are displayed in an attractive manner.

The House is furnished with selected furniture and prints dating back to 1801, when the House was built.

References

- "Report of Friends of Art", 1928
- Visit to Friends of Art House
- "Baltimore Sunday American", Jan. 22, 1933
- "Baltimore Sunday American", Oct. 27, 1935
- "Baltimore News", July 3, 1928
- "American Art Manual", Vol. 28, 1931
- "Baltimore-Annapolis Sketch Book", by Frederick Philip Stieff

The Walters Art Gallery (Charles and Center Streets)

Visiting hours:

Daily.....11:00 A.M. to 5:00 P.M.

Sundays..... 2:00 P.M. to 5:00 P.M.

Also open on Washington's Birthday and Easter Monday.

Admission free.

The Walters art collection was begun in the "sixties" by William T. Walters, a merchant of Baltimore. On his numerous trips he purchased many pictures. His collections became so large that he had to provide a gallery at 17t. Vernon Place. His earliest purchases were paintings by Corot, Diaz, Rousseau, Troyon, Millet, Dupre, and other famous artists. Later he added examples of Fortuny, Baron Leys, Meissonier, Alma, Tadenia, and others. He gradually assembled a large collection of Barye bronzes and in 1880, he presented these bronzes to the City of Baltimore. They were put in the museum building. Mr. Walters died in 1894 but his son, Henry, continued his father's work. Upon Mr. Walter's death in 1894, the museum building with its contents valued at several million dollars was left to his son, Henry. In 1905, the Walters Art Gallery, as we know it today, was built. It was opened in 1909. Mr. Henry Walters died in 1931. In his will, he bequeathed the gallery with its contents and a quarter of his estate, for its maintenance, to the City of Baltimore.

Some of the most interesting collections in the museum are paintings of English, French, Italian, German, Spanish, Flemish, and other schools; works by eminent artists; miniature statues from the seventeenth century to the present day; watches, snuff boxes, and jewels; Chinese and Japanese porcelains; textiles; two hundred Japanese swords; carved woods of the fifteenth century, and old furniture.

In 1934, the museum was reorganized through the aid of an Advisory Committee headed by Francis Henry Taylor of the Worcester Art Museum. This committee worked the whole summer of 1934 on sorting, selecting, unpacking, and eliminating exhibits. The walls were cleaned, the antiquated lighting system was replaced by a more modern one, and many exhibits were arranged in a better way than before. The beginnings of educational services were worked out such as, lectures by members of the staff, visits by school children, and the like. The gallery was opened on November 3, 1934.

References:

History of Baltimore-Volume I.

Visit to Walters Art Gallery.

Pamphlet from Walters Art Gallery.

Old magazine sections from the Sunday Sun.

7 } Pa. 4.

Edgar Allan Poe (Westminister Presbyterian Churchyard-
Fayette and Greene Streets)

Edgar Allan Poe's body was transferred in 1875 to the corner of the burial ground at Fayette and Greene Streets. Ten years previous the Public School Teachers Association had initiated action by which contributions from the teachers and pupils of the city were to be used for the erection of a suitable memorial. The fund grew but slowly until it was materially increased by a contribution from the Philadelphia publisher, George W. Childs. George A. Frederick's design for a tomb was chosen, and on November 17, 1875 the new monument was dedicated.

It consists of a pedestal and ornamental can decorated with a lyre and myrtle, both of marble, set on two marble slabs and a granite base. The inscription on the left side reads:

Edgar Allan Poe
Born
January 20, 1809
Died
October 7, 1849

The inscription on the right side reads:

A LA MEMOIRE

D'EDGAR ALLAN POE
Eternellement Cher Dans Les Coeurs
De Ses Amis Francais

This memorial was brought from France by Count F. de Byron-Kuhn et Prince Edgar de Waldeck under the auspices of the French Literary Society and placed here in the presence of

The French Consul Mr. L. Rabillon
June the 25th 1921

Washington Monument (Mt. Vernon and Washington Places)

This was the first monument erected in America in honor of George Washington. Plans for the memorial were started in 1809 when citizens of Baltimore presented the site on Mt. Vernon Place and offered materials for construction. Necessary funds were raised by a lottery, which was authorized by the State Legislature. The corner-stone

was laid July 4, 1815 and was completed twelve years later. The monument was designed by Robert Mills of Charleston, South Carolina. It is a Doric column of white marble and is 188 feet high. The design includes the base with flights of steps, bronze try-pods and Doric doorways. The column with a plain base terminating in a gallery: in stepped dome and effigy, representing Washington resigning the commission of Commander-in-Chief at Annapolis. Some 220 steps wind within the column to the gallery. From this gallery one receives a splendid view of Baltimore City, but for which one must pay the very small fee of ten cents. As you enter you will see glass cases which contain historic papers with which Washington was intimately associated.

References:

- "Baltimore-Souvenir" by Daniel M. Henderson, publisher
- "Baltimore Standard Guide" by Baltimore Association of Commerce
- "Know Your Own State-Maryland" put out by the Standard Oil Company
- "I Welcome You to Baltimore" a map of the historical places in Baltimore by Mayor Howard W. Jackson
- "Our Neighbors" from the files of the Pratt Library-Branch No. 3
- "Monuments and Memorials" by Rusk

Mock Pratt (1801--1893)

Mock Pratt was born in 1801 in a farmhouse on North Wilmoboro, Massachusetts. He became an honest, well-written, shrewd man of business who brought his exceptional qualities to Baltimore and made a fortune which he devoted to education and health.

He learned the iron industry from crude nail-making carried on by neighboring farmers. In 1821 he came to Baltimore to live with relatives and here, though he had only \$100, he became a successful iron merchant. The previous development of iron furnaces in Maryland helped his business. He rapidly gained prestige and wealth. He soon held controlling interest in many businesses, became a director of the Chesapeake and Canal Company, vice-president of the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad and a director in three smaller railroads in the South.

Pratt is best known, however, for his public benefactions. Among these were the erection of a building for the Maryland Academy of Sciences; school for colored children at Cheltenham, Maryland; gifts to the Nursery and Children's Hospital in Baltimore and the Maryland School for the Deaf at Frederick. These gifts were all given during his life. In his will he remembered the Shepherd Hospital for mental diseases which is now known as the Shepherd and Mock Pratt Hospital.

The best known of the benefactions, however, was the Pratt Free Library. Uncertain of the fidelity of his trustees, he carried out all the plans himself, even to the supervision of the building of the library and its branches. It was formally opened in 1866 with 50,000 volumes and four branches. In his will he left the City a library fund of \$35,000, the provision being that this sum was to accrue interest until it reached \$100,000. Only then should it be used for the library. Recently part of that money was used to build the new Central Library at Cathedral and Mulberry Streets.

Pratt lived an exceedingly tranquil life, never sharing the luxuries which he so generously provided for others previous to his death in 1893.

~~Dictionary of American Biography~~

Dictionary of American Biography
New International Encyclopedia



Hans Schuler (1871-1933) Sculptor

Born in Moritz, Germany, Hans Schuler entered the United States at the tender age of five. Realizing there his talent lay, he became a student at the Maryland Institute of Art and Design. In the year 1894, at an age when most boys have but vague ideas concerning their life work, he graduated from the Institute and received his first medal for praiseworthy art work.

Young Schuler, who was eager to continue in the field of art, took an advanced, four-year course at the Rinehart School of Sculpture. His work was so creditable that he won a \$4,000 scholarship in 1898, which enabled him to complete his studies in Paris at the Julian Academy, in 1900, with honors. Mr. Schuler later became a member of the National Sculpture Society and of the Chirac Club.

On January 15, 1901, Hans Schuler married Pauline Schneider, of Baltimore. They have two children, Charlotte Lynes and Hans Carl. His residence is in Baltimore, at 511 Charlotte Avenue.

Hans Schuler has won three medals at the Julian Academy; the Wilson Gold Medal, third class in 1900, and others. Some of his art pieces are "Fighting", "Memor", "Life is But the Burning of a Candle", and other group figures; portrait-statues of Samuel Smith and Pinney White; portrait busts of Major Walter Reed, Dr. Coker; Buchanan Memorial, Washington, D. C.; and the bust and medallion of Henry Walters, 1931.

In 1935, Mr. Hans Schuler became the director of the Maryland Institute and still holds that position. His opinion is called upon to judge the pieces of art and is recognized and highly prized.

References

"Who's Who", 1934-1935

CLIFTON PARK (Northeastern section of the city; bordered on the west side by Harford Road; on the east side by Belair Road. May be reached by the #15 or #19 cars.)

Clifton Park was formerly the home of Johns Hopkins. It was bequeathed by him for the erection of the Johns Hopkins University. The city afterwards acquired it. The Mansion House, formerly his country estate, still stands and is used for offices and a recreation center.

A beautiful reservoir occupies part of the grounds. This lake is a part of the city's water supply. Hothouses, in the central part of the park, supply ornamental plants which are transplanted in all public squares, parks and gardens.

For children, playgrounds have been built. On these may be found swings, sliding boards and all types of juvenile amusements. For adults, there are tennis courts and a swimming pool.

This park may be classified as one of Baltimore's most beautiful parks, standing next to Druid Hill Park in size and beauty.

DRUID HILL PARK (Reisterstown Road and Liberty Heights Avenue)

Unlike Federal Hill and Patterson Parks, there is nothing in the history of Druid Hill Park with which to associate outstanding events in the history of the nation. Its one and only war time relic is the embankment near the Madison Avenue entrance which was thrown up during the Civil War. However, not a shot was fired from this embankment.

Druid Hill is one of the oldest estates in Maryland, its original patent bearing the date, 1688. The original ownership is not known. In 1790 the estate passed into the hands of Nicholas Rogers. On this land was a peach orchard which was prized highly. Because of this, when asked to sell his land to the city, he refused. However in the late 18th. Century the city condemned the land and put a road through the orchard. With his lovely orchard ruined, he decided to give up the estate and in the early 1800's it passed over to the city to be used for a park. The name, "Druid Hill", since it had been the name of the estate, became the name of the park.

This park, containing 3000 acres, is the largest in Baltimore. Since it is the largest park, it contains many more interests than the other smaller parks. In the center of the reservation is the old mansion house which is now a museum. In this museum may be found the first fire-engine owned by Baltimore, an aquarium, a museum of natural history containing plants, trees and preserved animals of Maryland.

DRUID HILL PARK (cont.)

Druid Hill park provides ample opportunities for both children and adults in the field of sports. In the southern part are the golf links and riding paths. For the more athletically inclined there are tennis courts, a swimming pool and "sandlot" baseball fields. The tennis courts are lighted until ten o'clock at night for those who are unable to play during the day. For the children alone two playgrounds have been provided with modern apparatus.

One of the most delightful features of Druid Hill Park is the boat lake where boats may be rented for a nominal charge. The best time to ride on this lake is in the early evening when the sun is setting behind a group of the many oaks in the park.

References: Henderson's Guide Book
Public Parks Of Baltimore

Fort McHenry (At the south end of Fort Avenue. Visiting hours daily from 7 A.M. to 5 P.M.)

Fort McHenry is one of Baltimore's chief fortifications. The strategic importance of its position in the harbor was early recognized. The construction of the Fort was begun by citizens of the city during the Revolution. It was not completed until 1805. The site was named after James McHenry, George Washington's private secretary during the Revolutionary War.

In 1814 the British attacked Baltimore. A bombardment of Fort McHenry lasted throughout the night. Francis Scott Key, a Maryland lawyer, was being held as a hostage on one of the enemy ships. He watched the battle anxiously through the night. When he saw that the flag above the Fort had not fallen at dawn, he was inspired to write the "Star Spangled Banner". That same morning the British retired from Baltimore in defeat.

The old Fort is now a national park. The cannon and underground dungeons still remain. A fine monument to Key has been erected just inside the entrance. A military hospital built there during the World War is now being used as a hospital for war veterans.

References

"Sidelights of Maryland History", Hester Richardson
 "My Maryland", Beta Kaessman, Harold Manakee and Joseph Wheeler
 "History of Maryland", Mathew Page Andrews
 "Baltimore Guide"

The Memorial Plaza (Holliday, Lexington, Gay and Fayette Streets)

The district now including Memorial Plaza, the City Hall, Memorial Building and nearby buildings was originally a series of swamps. Just about its mouth Jones Falls formed a marsh where Harrison and Holliday Streets are now. When this marsh was drained it was laid out into streets and building lots.

In 1794 the Holliday Street Theater was erected on the present site of the Plaza. However, the theater, after giving much service, was purchased by the city to make way for the civic center project. In the spring of 1917 the theater was torn down.

The War Memorial was erected as a memorial to those men and women of Maryland who gave their lives and services to their country in the world war and to provide a meetingplace for service organizations and a center of patriotic activity. The Memorial Plaza was planned to be a memorial "other than a building", the intention being to develop it in harmony with the war memorial. This plan was included in the original scheme of which the war memorial and plaza were integral parts.

The beautification of Memorial Plaza in accordance with the design worked out by Lawrence Hall Fowler, architect of the War Building, was started on July 2, 1927. The War Memorial Commission, which executed the plan, was headed by Col. Harry C. Jones. By a provision in Mr. Fowler's plans, the Plaza includes three levels. An extensive area paved with ornamental blocks in contrasting colors is approached by granite steps on the east and west sides. On the other two sides of the street levels there are footways bordered by trees and flower beds. There are approximately eighty trees in this area adding much to the beauty of the Plaza. The sunken area was provided by Mr. Fowler to give the Memorial Building a more commanding setting.

The fountain which is located in front of the rostrum at the Holliday Street end of the Plaza and directly in front of the City Hall, was donated by the Woman's Christian Temperance Union. The fountain, a memorial to the ex-service men of Maryland, was also designed by Mr. Fowler. This structure stands on a base forty feet long, five feet wide and fifteen inches deep.

The observance of Armistice Day, 1927, reached a colorful climax in the dedication of Memorial Plaza. About noon, in the presence of officials, soldiers, sailors, war veterans and thousands of civilians, the dedication was carried out. This tract of land lying between the City Hall and the War Memorial Building was dedicated by the Mayor and City Council of Baltimore City. At the dedication, addresses were made by Governor Albert C. Ritchie, Mayor Henry F. Broening, Colonel Harry C. Jones and Senator Millard E. Tydings. Their addresses were significant in their emphasis upon the spirit of patriotism shown by our men in the World War.

At the same time the sculptures of the West Terrace of the War Memorial were unveiled. The sculptures are the work of Mr. Edmond R. Amateis, a nationally prominent sculptor of New York City, and consist of two "Aquatic War Horses", "emblematic of the power of our Arms crossing the Seas".

As provided by the Ordinance of Dedication, the Plaza has been turned over to the Department of Public Parks and Squares of Baltimore for maintenance.

This Memorial stands a token of Baltimore's appreciation and devotion to her sons and daughters who risked their all for democracy in the war to end all wars.

References

Scharf, "Chronicles of Baltimore"
"The Evening Sun"
"Second Annual Report of Maryland War Memorial Commission"
A visit to the Plaza

Mount Clare (Carroll Park, Washington Boulevard and Monroe Street)

Hours of Admission: Sundays and Mondays 2 to 5 P.M.

Other Days 11 A.M. to 5 P.M.

25¢ Admission on Monday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Saturday

Mount Clare, the old residence of Charles Carroll or Carrollton, situated on the top of a beautifully sloping hill, which at one time overlooked the Patuxent River. Carroll Park, surrounding the building, is only a small remainder of the vast estate that extended to the Patuxent River. In those days Washington Boulevard was only an Indian trail. Built in 1754, Mount Clare is the oldest representative Colonial structure in the city. Washington, Lafayette, and other Generals were entertained and sheltered here on many occasions.

The residence has unfortunately been subjected to something that could scarcely be called an improvement. The walls, probably of English brick, have been hideously covered with a coat of drab dingy ivory--almost yellow paint. Furthermore, the two wings of the two wings of the building have been converted to rest rooms.

Entrance is gained through the front of the building facing the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad yards. Obviously a great deal of the original furniture must have been removed, for the general bareness of the rooms impresses the visitor almost at once. However, some of the rooms are sufficiently furnished to present an authentic idea of the original appearance. The floors, upon which Carroll trod, are still preserved. A small portion of the attic is open to the public. An old bucket, and a few bits of old attire are stored there.

On the first and second floors several cases containing odd and historic objects are to be found. Two guides are always present. The building is maintained by the Colonial Dames of America.

References:

Not too Serious History of Baltimore Letitia Stockett

Not Hand Information

Walter Rheinheimer, Fr. 4

Patterson Park (Patterson Park, Ellwood, Eastern Aves.;
Baltimore Street)

Patterson Park was originally a small public square of about six acres. Betsy Patterson and her father lived on an estate adjoining this property. A growing population demanded a larger park and so the city asked for this estate. Therefore, when Mr. Patterson died, he left ~~this~~^{his} estate to be used ~~for~~^{as} a public park. In the early 1900's, Patterson Park, named for the original owners, was plotted and developed. The Patterson mansion was remodeled and is now used as the Casino.

Many improvements and recreational provisions have been added to the park. Among these are the dance pavilion in which dances are held every Friday night during the summer; the swimming pool used in the winter for ice-skating; the wading pool, tennis courts and baseball grounds. The latter are marked off in the fall and winter for soccer and football. Patterson Park, ~~like~~^{like} Druid Hill Park, also contains a skating lake. This lake, however, is not so large as that in the other park, but is just as popular.

Besides provisions for amusements, this park ^{affords} provides excellent opportunities in the large greenhouse and observatory for the study of nature. The greenhouse contains many plants both common and unusual in the United States. It is particularly noted for its palms which have luxuriant leaves both in winter and in summer.

Patterson Park also has some notable monuments among which are the Pulaski Memorial and the World War Soldiers Monument.

Reference:

A Personal Visit

Radio Station WBL

Radio Station WBL is located in the Lexington Building. Since going on the air in November, 1935, it has presented the fine programs consisting of dramas, notable symphonies, operas, and so on. Unlike many stations, it maintains a large staff of soloists and musical groups of its own. Another unique feature is the fact that WBL has first in Baltimore its announcing staff so that a different voice is injected into each program during the afternoon broadcasts. This station also has an information bureau to take care of inquiries from outside states and cities relative to Baltimore and Maryland.

The floor on which the station is situated is divided into two sides. One consists of offices, the other, the actual studios and reception room. This waiting room is furnished with taste in beauty and comfort. The furnishings include an information desk and a radio. The latter is turned on all day and receives WBL programs only. Adjoining this reception room are two broadcasting studios, a small one for speakers and soloists and a larger one for larger groups. In these rooms the windows are covered with soft, heavy curtains and the ceilings have indentations which deaden sound and keep it from leaving the studio.

Two new broadcasting studios are being reserved for WBL on the same floor as the present ones. These are considered "ideal studios". In one room the walls are slightly slanted and there are no sharp corners. This is to keep the sound going all around the room and is called the "live" room. The other is to be covered with heavy velvet curtains and is called a "dead" studio.

Another important part of the broadcast studio is the control. This room, which is controlled by expert technicians, is very essential to a broadcast, for it is the place from which sounds go to the transmitter. The men in this room have a great deal to do with how the program sounds because it controls the tone and volume and other technical characteristics.

When a broadcast is being delivered, a red light is lighted over the door of the room in which the program is taking place. Inside are the announcers and the person, or persons, participating in the program. The announcer gives the name of the station, and any necessary in-between advertising and sometimes announces the time. The second announcer introduces the speaker, singer, or orchestra. In the event of a musical program, he announces the selection to be heard. If a speaker does not use

all of his time, a bit of music, also, is transcribed, is rendered from the control room. An electrical transcription is similar to a gramophone reproduction except that it plays from the center of the latrine and does much better, but the music is the right tempo. Incidentally, WBAL never uses phonograph records.

The transmitting station is located about one mile from the city line at Hinesville. It has a 10,000 watt transmitter which causes Baltimore to hear WBAL more distinctly than any other station. Most stations have only about a 1,000 watt transmitter. Instead of steel towers, WBAL has a fabricated wooden mast 210 feet high. The station was formerly owned by the Gas and Electric Company but is now under the control of William Randolph Hearst.

References

Personal visit to WBAL

Upperville

The present mansion occupies the site of an early plantation house, the original settlers of the British colony of Maryland settling in 1634. The original house, Upperville, was built in 1794 and was known as "Little Brittain". In 1800, the house was burned down and the present house, on the site of the original, was built in 1800. The house is a fine example of the Federal style and is one of the best preserved of its kind in the country. It is now a National Historic Landmark and is open to the public.

The house is noted for its distinctive architecture, including its stables and carriage house. The house is situated on a hill and is surrounded by a large estate. The house is a fine example of the Federal style and is one of the best preserved of its kind in the country. It is now a National Historic Landmark and is open to the public.

Although Upperville is a private residence, it is still open to the public. It is a fine example of the Federal style and is one of the best preserved of its kind in the country. It is now a National Historic Landmark and is open to the public.

Upperville

Historical Maryland
Sketch Book of Baltimore

Green Spring Valley

The Green Spring Valley extends from Meigs on the western end, through the towns of Frost, Green Spring, and Green Spring, to the town of Green Spring. It lies to the north of the old Indian trail which is now called the Green Spring Road. It is a small valley but so small and well-wooded that it has become a very desirable residential section.

Located in the valley is the town of Green Spring. The town was built on a hill which is 17 ft. It is interesting to know that the church cost 2,000 pounds (English money) of value from tobacco and 62 pounds of gold to build it. The two surrounding acres were bought from Christopher West for four pounds.

Of historic interest in the Green Spring Valley is Fort Garrison, located at the western end of the valley, which was built by order of Governor Conley in 1692 as a defense against Baron Vincent Oustine. Baron Oustine, having left his home in the Province, traveled to New England where he was a successful merchant. After he had raised his flag on the St. John River, he gathered the Abenaki and Penobscot Indians and started south to make war on Maryland. Captain John Oustine was the first commander of Fort Garrison which, being twenty by fifty feet in area, accommodated but nine other persons. It is the oldest permanent fort in Maryland.

Dominating the social life of the valley is the Green Spring Valley Hunt Club. The Hunt Club provides for its members all the customary conveniences of a well-regulated and equipped Country Club. Also the rolling hills, estates and mansions, stock farms, dairies, trees, hedgerows and green-swards make up a picturesque landscape which is beautiful and inviting.

References

Historic Maryland
Sketch Book of Maryland

The Italian Colony

The first Italians to come to this city were sailors. They came one hundred years ago and started the flow of Italian immigrants to Baltimore. The flow still continues, although somewhat checked by the quota laws. At present there are about twenty-five thousand of these gay and happy people concentrated about the small centers, Market and Pratt Streets, Lexington Market, and Bel Air Market. Of course some Italians are scattered over the entire city. They are living an independent life, making money, and many of them are home owners. Besides being faithful to the "old country", they are good citizens of the United States.

The real "Little Italy" has its heart about Market and Stiles Streets. There the Italian tongue is mixed with the English of the younger generation. There three generations of Italians can be found and observations show clearly the successive steps of their Americanization.

The Italians of Baltimore differ in many respects from the Italians of New York, Chicago, and other large cities. Their natural characteristics are the same, but their mode of living is altogether different. In other cities one usually finds a "Little Italy" in the slums, its streets lined with push carts for the sale of vegetables, fruits, and merchandise. In Baltimore, however, the homes are of a higher type and more cheerful. There is usually a garden and nearly all homes have at least one artistic reproduction of some famous work of art. These more desirable people are seldom wealthy, but are self-supporting. Many, moreover, are responsible and respected citizens.

The Italians of Baltimore are loyal citizens of this country, but they also keep alive some of the culture of their native Italy. They not only do this unconsciously in their homes and about their daily tasks, but consciously also in their schools, churches and social organizations. The Saint James School teaches the children the language, literature and customs of their native Italy, besides the usual subjects taught in the public school. The religious customs and traditions of Italy are further transmitted by the Saint Leo Church, which has an exclusive Italian congregation of about four thousand persons. The community organizations, "The United Order of Sons of Italy" and "The Italian Club of Baltimore" provide stimuli for the preservation of their native customs and traditions.

Many Italians still turn for employment to fruit dealing. One reason for this is that they are handicapped in the knowledge of English. Besides trading in fruits, many Italians are engaged in the retailing of imported oils and delicacies. They are successful, too, as barbers, tailors and shoe-repairers and, in following these trades, regale their customers with classic or more familiar Italian airs. Likewise, more and more of them are making good in the legal and medical fields. Lately, Italian names are becoming familiar on the list of contractors so it can be truly said that the Italians have a definite part in the building of our city.

The responsible part played by the Italians in the industrial and civic growth of Baltimore cannot be doubted. They should be better known to be fairly appreciated.

References

Baltimore Public School System

Baltimore's public school system is an outgrowth of a preceding state system. From its founding in 1750, its history was with that of the State until 1827 when Baltimore became independent.

Maryland's first public school fund was established in 1750, when an act for "the encouragement of learning" became a law. By its terms a tax was placed on furs and skins, the result being income to go for the support of free education. In this manner the few, struggling schools of Maryland were maintained for nearly thirty years. In 1723, the first general free school law was passed by the Colonial Assembly. It provided for one free school in every county but this plan was never realized. A few free public schools that were established depended for their income on religious and charitable organizations. The income was presumably provided by a tax on tobacco and negro slaves. All these schools were carelessly and poorly equipped and there was a great need for efficient teachers and good equipment.

From this beginning, there was little progress until 1827, when Baltimore established its independent public school system. At this time, the State Legislature granted a charter to the City of Baltimore which gave the city the privilege of creating its own school system, with the condition that if no action was taken within five years the State would take matters in its own hands. In March, 1828, the City Council passed an ordinance appointing six school commissioners and directing that six male and six female schools be established, but without providing means for their financial support. Meanwhile, the time allotted for the organization of the school system was passing rapidly. Finally the School Commissioners in July, 1829, resolved to establish four schools, two in East Baltimore and two in West Baltimore. In each district there was to be one school for girls and one for boys. On September 19, 1829, the first public school was established in the basement room of the First Presbyterian Church on Bute Street. The enrollment of the first boys' school in the eastern district of Baltimore was 112 pupils. All these pupils were placed in one basement room under bad lighting conditions with poor ventilation. The first teacher was William H. Coffin who played an important part in the growth and development of the Baltimore Public School system. He was able to handle such a large group due to the use of the Lancastrian or Monitorial system. Under this system, the teacher gave instruction to a group of older pupils, each of these students repeated the teacher's instruction to a small group of which he was a monitor. It is interesting rather incongruous to note that rooms, as well as teachers and pupils, were advertised for and a general announcement was made in the paper of the school's opening date. They fixed an exorbitant price of one dollar a quarter per child and only accepted children under twelve years of age. The teacher's salary was \$400.00 a year. The eastern school on Bond Street opened seven days later under the direction of Mr. Randolph.

first quarter of the school year passed with a total cost of \$767.55, including cost for salaries, books and fixtures. There was no cost for both schools, not one. By 1834, five school buildings were in use. They accommodated 2,000 pupils, 400 in each room not being considered an excessive number. The subjects taught were of the most elementary type, as spelling, reading, writing and geography. Only the simpler phases of these subjects were taught. Sex segregation prevailed from the beginning, existing that in 1835 it was arranged that boys from four to ten years of age should go to the girls' schools.

After a time the public became dissatisfied with the mechanical methods of the monotorial system and with the very limited scope of instruction. Consequently in 1839 the monotorial system was abandoned and an assistant teacher was appointed to take the place of the pupil monitors. To satisfy the second serious defect, the School Board built in the same year the first Male High School, which has evolved into the present Baltimore City College. Also, in 1844, two female high schools were opened. It was the extension of public education through high schools which was the turning point in the history of Baltimore public school system. The Bible was adopted into the schools in 1839 and in 1843, the teaching of vocal music in the schools was introduced. The fundamental difficulty with the schools up to this time was the poor supervision of teachers, the lack of proper training for the teachers themselves. To relieve the latter condition, a law was passed in 1857 which required high school graduates to pass an examination before they could be appointed. The normal school, of course, was not established until 1865 in the Red Man's Hall on Paca Street.

The school system was progressing gradually but nothing extraordinary was occurring during this period from 1829 to 1860. The Civil War for a time had a depressing effect on the functioning of the school organization, the attendance of students and the normal growth of the school system. Gradually, however, the schools returned to normal and began progressing more rapidly. Before the Civil War, rote teaching or exacting the words of the teacher was the prevailing method of the teachers. Probably due to the influence of Pestalozzi, this system was opposed and teachers were encouraged to pursue a course of study that would "attract attention and secure the interests of their pupils and to work upon the understanding of the pupils and as far as possible develop their reasoning faculties". As the number of schools grew, and in consequence more teachers were appointed, some other form of supervision than that given by the Board was thought advisable. Consequently, in 1866 the office of Superintendent of Public Instruction was created. The superintendent had general charge of the school system. Drawing was introduced in the schools in 1870. Four teachers were appointed, and they devoted their entire time to the teaching of art in the grammar and primary schools. It was introduced to "prepare the students for future use and application in all the mechanical and manufacturing employments and to develop and cultivate a taste for art in all its forms". In 1870, during the administration of Mayor Hayes, there was a

eral reform movement in all fields, including education when charter was revised. The administration of the schools, previously had been greatly influenced by politics, was put under the control of "experts having experience in the management of schools". Measures were introduced to prevent politics and propaganda in the schools, thus forcing politics out of the school system. As the influence of politics waned in the schools, the progress of the schools increased a great deal. Years from 1900 to the present day have been years devoted to an increased, unified organization, improved curricula and marked professional advance. In 1921, a survey of the school system was made by Dr. Strayer, an educator of Columbia University. In this survey, it was shown that Baltimore lagged behind in the construction of suitable school buildings and in curricula. Public opinion was aroused which influenced actions of the School Board. The entire school system has been gradually reorganized. Since 1926, over \$31,000,000 has been expended to improve existing school buildings and to construct new, modern, well equipped buildings. Most schools are on a 6--3--3 basis instead of the former 8--4 plan. It is felt that this plan is much superior since it is better adapted to meet the needs and abilities of the individual pupils. New courses of study have been prepared and distributed to teachers. The courses of study are really manuals giving the teacher information about what is to be taught in each subject and in each grade, and some suggestions concerning the method of study. The Baltimore courses of study have received commendation from educational authorities all over the United States. There has been an improvement in the classroom efficiency of teachers, brought about by the development of supervision, standard tests, improvement of teacher training and demonstration work. Baltimore's school system is now rated among the five leading cities in the country.

References

- "Baltimore's Road to Learning", Stirling Graham
 "Primary Education in the Public Schools of Baltimore", Katherine Huene
 "Baltimore Municipal Journal", March, 1927
 "Facts About Baltimore Public Schools", Dept. of Education
 "Annual Report of the Board of School Commissioners", 1861, 1869, 1870

Baltimore City College (Alameda at 33rd. St. Visiting hours: Every School day 9.00 AM to 2.30 PM)

The Male High School was created by the City Council in 1839 and opened in a private building on Holliday Street in that year. In 1850 the name was changed to the Central High School; and in 1865, when the standards of the school were raised, the institution received the name of Baltimore City College. A building on Howar' Street was purchased in 1875, and it housed the school until 1892 when the foundation gave way and the building collapsed. Immediately a new building was erected on this same site. Gradually the student body grew and the building became inadequate. In 1928 a new building at Alameda and 33rd St. was completed and occupied. This building of field stone is Gothic in architecture and is situated on the crest of a 34 acre campus. In addition to the 70 classrooms it contains a large swimming pool, a gymnasium, a library, a cafeteria and an auditorium with seating capacity for 2,000 persons.

References:

"The Greenbag"

"Sunpapers"

"Report of Board of School Commissioners, 1927"

"Clippings from Maryland Room Enoch Pratt Library"

s Hopkins University

The Johns Hopkins University was founded by Johns Hopkins, wealthy merchant of Baltimore, who bequeathed a large part of his estate for its establishment. The University was incorporated in 1867, the trustees organized in 1870 and the first courses were opened in 1876. The work of the philosophical division of the university was begun in a small group of buildings at Howard and Madison Streets where it continued until 1916 when the present campus at Homewood was occupied. The Medical School was opened in 1893 in buildings adjacent to the Johns Hopkins Hospital. The School of Engineering, opened in 1914, forms one of the Homewood group. The School of Hygiene and Public Health was established in 1918 in buildings on Howard Street and moved in 1925 to its present location near the Hospital. About 1900 Mr. William H. Wood partly sold and partly donated to the University his estate, Homewood, on Charles Street. This gradually became the University's campus as the buildings for each school were erected and occupied.

At the time of the organization of the University, it was declared intention of the trustees to found an institution which would be characterized by academic freedom and mature scholarship rather than by inflexible curricula. There is a college maintained, but the graduate schools and schools of higher learning embody the real purpose of the Institution and comprise the greatest part of it.

At present the University consists of the School of Medicine,
School of Hygiene and Public Health, School of Engineering,
School of Higher Studies in Education, School of Business Eco-
nomics, and College for Teachers.

Maryland Art Institute (Mt. Royal Ave. near Lanvale St. Open to visitors)

The Maryland Art Institute is the second oldest art school in the country. It was first organized in 1825. It was housed in the Athenaeum building, but the entire property was destroyed by fire in 1875. The school was rebuilt and again destroyed, this time by the fire of 1904. Through donations from the State, Andrew Carnegie, and some prominent Baltimore citizens, the present and permanent home for the Institute was erected in 1908, on Mt. Royal Ave. This building is one of the best equipped and most beautiful art school buildings in the world. It was erected at a cost of \$450,000 and won the gold medal offered by the Architectural League for fine architecture.

The Institute offers courses in advertising design, crafts, fine arts, interior decorating, sculpture and teacher training for the arts. The school confers free scholarships upon deserving students.

The Institute contains some worthwhile art collections. The most prominent is the Lucas Art Collection of over 14,000 prints. This collection is said to constitute one of the best galleries of small paintings in America. It also includes a number of sketches and drawings adapted for class-room and studio instruction. There is also an art collection of 273 paintings by the great masters.

References:

- "History of Baltimore City-Hall"
- "Clippings from Maryland Room"--Enoch Pratt Library
- "Catalogue of Maryland Institute"
- "Interview with Hans Schuler, Director"
- "Discussion with students of Maryland Institute"
- "Two hour visit to Maryland Institute"

Peabody Conservatory (Charles St. and Mt. Vernon Place)

The Conservatory of Music of the Peabody Institute was established in the year 1868. It was designed, as expressed by its founder, Geroge Peabody, "to diffuse and cultivate a taste for music, by providing a means of studying its principles and practicing its compositions, and by periodic concerts, aided by the best talent and most eminent skill within the means of the Trustees to procure." These periodic concerts are the oldest thing of this sort in America.

Today, the Peabody Conservatory ranks high among the best conservatories of the country. Endowments have freed it from commercial considerations which usually conflict with the maintenance of high musical standards. Mr. Ortmann, the Director of the Conservatory, says, "Progress, in all cases, is based primarily upon achievement rather than upon the period of study". It has an able and distinguished faculty and excellent material equipment. Its alumni are in great demand throughout the United States as concert soloists, opera singers, orchestra directors, and teachers. The tuition fees are unusually moderate, because of its endowment. Scholarships are offered to deserving and talented students.

The system of instruction at the Peabody Conservatory has a three-fold aim: the training of students in music for careers; the preparation of students for music teaching in its various forms; the development and dissemination of music instruction for its cultural values. It offers the degrees of Master of Music, Bachelor of Music, and a Teacher's Certificate.

The curriculum of the Peabody Conservatory has a varied and elastic structure. All types of musical instruments, as well as vocalization, are taught. Dancing and dramatics have recently been introduced and have gained favorable recognition in this city. Graduate work in music is fostered because the school has one of the finest research departments in music in the entire country.

The Peabody Conservatory has been a potent agency in elevating the musical standards of Baltimore. To its influence is doubtless due the success of grand opera here, the patronage of the famous symphonic orchestras of New York, Philadelphia and Boston, and the formation of a Civic Negro Orchestra.

References:

History of Baltimore City - Hall
Clippings from Maryland Room
Catalogue of Peabody Conservatory
The Musician, August 9, 1934
Personal visit to the Conservatory

University of Maryland (There are two branches. One is located in College Park, Md. and the other is located in Baltimore, Md.)

The first building, the Central Medical Building, was erected in 1892. The instruction began in 1892 in the College of Arts and Sciences. In 1901 the College of Baltimore City was established as part of the University. The School of Dentistry, oldest in the state, was established in 1890 and the Maryland College of Pharmacy in 1900. This was later merged with the University as the Department of Pharmacy.

Fifteen years ago there existed two colleges. From the Maryland State College. Founded in 1890 as a land grant college, the Maryland Agricultural College was the second of its kind in the Western Hemisphere. It was established for the purpose of teaching agriculture, engineering and allied subjects and for giving military training. In Baltimore at this same time the University of Maryland was at a standstill through lack of funds and facilities. The consolidation of the two units in 1920 created the present University of Maryland.

Today the University has a student enrollment of 34,000 at College Park and 1400 in the Baltimore Branch. The University offers courses in Medicine, Law, Pharmacy, Dentistry, Nursing, Chemistry, Agriculture, Education, Engineering, Home Economics, Horticulture, Arts and Sciences. Military training is offered through R.O.T.C. units, social activities through thirty clubs and athletics through both variety and intra-mural games.

References:

- "University of Maryland Official Publication"
- "Clippings from Maryland Room, Pratt Library"

William S. Baer School (North, Warwick and Wheeler Avenues. Hours 9.00 A. M. to 2:30 P.M. every school day)

The William S. Baer School was erected in 1931 to make adequate provisions for the physically handicapped white children of Baltimore City. With the enforcement of compulsory attendance laws, based upon an accurate census of children of school age by 1920, the number of under-privileged children presented a problem for school administration. At that time classes for designated handicaps were provided in a few centrally located schools. A few years later the number of students became so great that a whole building was needed. School number 15 was used for this purpose and because of the wholesome work being done came to be known as "The Sunshine School". This building was impractical as well as inadequate and in 1931 the Cornerstone of the William S. Baer School was laid.

The school building was finished and occupied in October, 1932. It is situated on a large, open campus and has inner light courts to get more light and fresh air. There are two floors either of which may be entered from the street level. Thus the necessity for stairs is eliminated. On the main floor we find the general office, medical suite, swimming pool, cafeteria, auditorium, library and class rooms. On the lower floor are the classrooms for the deaf. Rooms for the partially deaf are equipped with earphone systems so that the teacher may communicate with the pupils orally as well as with lip movement, and there is a rhythm room in which the specially constructed floors vibrate to musical sounds. In this room the pupils are taught rhythm so that they can learn to talk with correct articulation and enunciation and not in monotones. The school is large enough to care for over three hundred students. ~~whose cases may be deaf, cardiac, cripple, or sight saving.~~ *afflictions are deafness, heart disease, cripples, or extremely weak sight.*

References:

A visit to the school.

THEATERS

Baltimoreans realized the cultural influence of theaters very early, for the first theater was opened in Baltimore on August 17, 1786.

The Auditorium Theater (Howard Street, near Franklin Street)

The Auditorium Theater produces plays experimentally for New York producers. Baltimore theater-patrons are exacting in their entertainment and stage successes here are almost invariably well-received elsewhere. For this same reason the Auditorium is often the first city to play road tours of New York productions.

theatre

The Baltimore Children's Theater (Three Arts Theater, 846 N. Howard Street)

The Children's Theater is sponsored by the Baltimore Junior League. Plays especially suited for children are presented as far as possible by children. They are staged in a manner particularly attractive to children.

Each year three plays are presented. In 1935, the Children's Theater moved from the Vagabond Theater to the newly built Three Arts Theater. In recent years they have given such classics as: The ToyMaker of Nuremberg, Treasure Island, Little Lord Fauntleroy, and Rebecca of Sunnybrook Farm. Special rates are offered to children in groups.

The Homewood Playshop (Johns Hopkins University Campus)

The opportunity of seeing exclusive plays is offered by the Homewood Playshop. Under the direction of Dr. N. B. Fagin, of the University staff, the group presents good plays of many nations and times. In recent years they have presented plays by English, French, Russian, Danish, Spanish, and Norwegian playwrights. Season tickets are offered at reduced prices for programs including three major productions, four one-act plays, and four lectures on theater and drama.

REFERENCE:-

PERSONAL VISIT

THE LITTLE THEATER (523 N. Howard Street)

The Little Theater was opened in the year 1926. It was one of the first theaters to present pictures of foreign production. The pictures, which are filmed in England, Germany, France, Russia and other countries, are sent to New York, where they are censored by a screen committee. No picture, however, is bought in advance. Very often the language of the foreign pictures is translated into English so that the American patrons will better understand the picture; but more often the picture is screened without any revision.

THE LYRIC THEATER (Mount Royal and Maryland Avenue)

The Lyric or Music Hall was built in 1893. It was intended to have a large semi-circular front copied from a German building, but could not be built because of the expense. It was financed by a corporation of Baltimoreans interested in music and known as the Auditorium Company. The corporation went into receivership and the structure was sold in 1907 at public auction to another group of Baltimoreans called Gottlieb Knabe Company. The Metropolitan Opera Company, the Boston Symphony Orchestra and Philadelphia Orchestra were using the Music Hall regularly, but owners encountered financial difficulties and tried to sell it. Otto Kahn became the purchaser and changed the name to Lyric. He announced plans for great improvements to make it a grand opera house second to none of that time outside of New York City. For five years the Chicago Opera Company put on a repertoire of operas at the Lyric. The plan to make Baltimore an operatic center for the South failed to materialize. In 1920 Mr. Kahn decided to get rid of the building. Baltimoreans formed the Lyric Company and raised enough money to repurchase the building.

Many of the world's greatest musical artists have appeared here. Operas are also held here. The Lyric is used for lectures, popular concerts and operas.

THE FORDS THEATER (318 W. Fayette Street)

For years the name of Ford's Grand Opera House has been synonymous with dramatic and operatic art in the Monumental City. It may well be considered a monument in itself to John T. Ford, its creator.

Mr. Ford was born in Baltimore, April 16, 1829. He received his education in Baltimore public schools. In 1851 he became business manager for George Kundel's "Nightingale Minstrels". In 1854-1855 Mr. Ford formed a partnership with George Kundel and Thomas Moxley in leasing the Holliday Street Theater. Under the management of Mr. Ford the theater prospered. In 1870 Mr. Ford purchased the Holliday Street Theater. On September 10, 1873, the theater was destroyed by fire but it was restored by Mr. Ford. The idea of creating the present Ford's Opera House, on Fayette Street, was conceived by Mr. Ford in the spring of 1870. On October 1, 1871, the building was thrown open to the public and has given continuous entertainment to the city since that time.

E. Hollander Fr. I
B. Vodenos Fr. II

The Playmasters (Play Arts Theater- 11 W. 2nd Street)

The Playmasters is an amateur dramatic group devoted to the production of plays 'written by the masters'. Three Shakespearean plays, and others by Ibsen, Aeschylus, and Claudius are in the Playmasters repertoire. Under the direction of Paul Wicks, himself a playwright, the group presents three or four plays each year; but there is no regular schedule. Each play runs for approximately one week. Reduced rates are offered to students.

Vagabond Players (Vagabond Theater- Three West Reed Street)

The Vagabond Players, "America's Oldest Little Theater", is a fine representative of the American amateur little theater. Experimental work in play writing, directing, acting, and in the technical departments is carried on by this local group. This necessarily affords variety in the type of plays presented and in the manner of presentation. Such plays as The Passing of the Third Floor Back, by Jerome K. Jerome; Anna Christie, by Eugene O'Neill; The Torchbearers, by George Kelley; and Yellow Jack, a play by Sidney Howard of the fight against yellow fever, have been produced.

Eight plays are presented each year opening on the first Thursday of the month from October to May. Each play runs eight nights. Special season rates are offered.

Valencia Theater (Also the Century Theater- Lexington Street near Charles Street)

The Valencia Theater, presenting Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer cinema, is rather unique among Baltimore theaters because of its location and also because of its decoration. It is located atop its sister theater, (The Century) Loew's, Inc. undertook such a venture for chiefly psychological reasons. Patrons have a choice between two Loew theaters without the inconvenience of traveling from one to another. The Valencia is unusual also because of its artificial sky with a moon, clouds, stars, etc. moving slowly and rhythmically overhead throughout all performances.

REFERENCE:-

PERSONAL VISIT

Bath Street Viaduct-(St. Paul Street to Philadelphia Road)

On December 30, 1935, the Bath Street Viaduct, which had been under construction since August 20, 1934, was opened to the public. This viaduct was built under the supervision of the Maryland State Roads Commission with Mr. Lucke, Supervisor of Engineering of Bridges, in charge. It was designed by the Bureau of Highways of Baltimore City and constructed with P.W.A. funds to the amount of \$2,687,193. This is the outstanding project of the city's \$2,500,000 public works program. It was a project of the William A. Fuller Company, Chicago.

The entire length of the viaduct is about 2100 feet and has a width of 70 feet. The roadway is 54 feet while the sidewalks are 7 feet in width. It has a plate girder construction encased in concrete and built on reinforced concrete piers making it about the heaviest piece of construction work in or around Baltimore. The girders weigh about 75 tons each with the exception of two which weigh about 90 tons. It is paved with sheet asphalt and lighted by ornamental fixtures. This viaduct was built to relieve Fayette Street of its east and west traffic. It meets the grade at Gay Street and runs into Orleans Street on the east end. The street car tracks were removed and Orleans Street was paved in its entirety. It runs directly into the Philadelphia Road, thus linking this road with the Washington Boulevard.

References:

Notes taken during an interview with Mr. Charles M. Berigtold, Bureau of Highways, Baltimore, Maryland.
 Newspaper writings from the Sun, both morning and evening, during the week of December 8, 1935.
 Evening Sun, July 8, 1934.
 Evening Sun, August 24, 1934.
 Evening Sun, September 7, 1935.

Curtiss-Wright Airport (Greenspring and 5th Avenues) (Visiting hours:
Daily; and Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings)

The Curtiss-Wright Flying Service ^{was} originally operated at Logan field in
Baltimore, Maryland. In 1928 it ^{was} moved to its new 31,000,000 airport located in
the Northwest section of Baltimore at Greenspring and 5th Avenues. The
new field, consisting of 370 acres, has been leveled off and two hangars,
each 100,000 each, are now being used daily by students taking various
aviation courses. These courses include the training in aero-dynamics and
the Aviation Mechanics courses. The hangars house the fleet of planes oper-
ated by the Curtiss-Wright Flying Service, consisting of student training
planes as well as large and small passenger-carrying planes. Also, a num-
ber of privately owned planes are kept in these hangars ~~where over time~~
~~airplane service is at hand.~~ *they are serviced in every detail.*

The hangars on this field are among the finest in the country. Every
feature to aid the aviation public has been incorporated in them.
Large rooms for students, wide balconies on the flying field side for spec-
tators, locker and washroom facilities, and numerous other luxuries not pre-
viously found at any airport in this section of the country show the modern
hand of airport architects.

Shops for every type of airplane work have been provided and their equip-
ment is the last word in airport furnishings. Doping and finishing rooms,
engine overhaul shops, a large section devoted to airplane welding, and a larger
airplane-parts department remind one of a well appointed and modern automo-
bile base.

The Curtiss-Wright Flying Service continues its operations at Logan
field as well as at their new base. The low accident rate of airplanes
about Maryland shows the value of the Curtiss-Wright Flying Service to the
uninformed public.

References

Letter from President W.D. Tipton of the Curtiss-Wright Flying Service"
Journals from the Enoch Pratt Central Library"

United Railways and Electric Company of Baltimore
(Baltimore and Annapolis)

The first street car in Baltimore, a horse-drawn car, was started at the foot of the city on the first of the line to North and Baltimore Streets. This event took place on July 25, 1861, at eight o'clock in the morning. Since then this public utility has grown to be one of the most important institutions in the life of the city. The story of its growth, in lines in detail, based on a history of the commercial, industrial, social and general life of the city itself. Baltimore's street railways were at first opposed by an over-conservative element of the population. Gaining its privileges at great odds, it became in time an enormous contribution to the growth of the city. The most notable feature of Baltimore's street railways was the creation of public parks and squares. Also, the first commercial electric railway in America was established in the Monumental City. The City Passenger Railway was the pioneer in the field. However, when the company was up, the Citizen Company, which was the first one to issue the first street car within the city. Many other companies were brought into being due to the allure of the street railway field.

The United Railways and Electric Company of Baltimore was incorporated under Maryland laws on March 4, 1889, as a consolidation of all the street railway properties in the city of Baltimore and vicinity. The total single track operated distances 387.11 miles in the city and suburbs. The estimated population served is 850,000 people. The total number of cars is 1,038; substations, 13. The power, which is electric, is purchased under a fifty-year contract signed in 1921. The number of employees on December 31, 1934 was 2,400.

The franchises in the streets of the city are perpetual with the exceptions noted below. About fifteen miles of disconnected franchises granted since the new charter (1888), which are not perpetual in terms, are for 25 years, renewable for 25 more years at a fair valuation. The franchises granted to the Baltimore City Passenger Railway, 10.46 miles--and the Citizens Railway Company--15 miles--were subject to charter provisions, giving the city the right every fifteen years to purchase these particular properties, but only upon payment of the value of all its property and franchise. These rights nature eight years part, and represent a very small portion of the whole system. The city formerly had an arrangement with the company, providing in addition to regular taxes, nine percent of the gross receipts

in kind limits. This was done in the year 1928. On August 31, 1928, the rate of tax on gross receipts was reduced from the rate on gross receipts of 1927, which was 10 percent, to 5 percent, and it was further reduced to 3 percent on January 1, 1929, at the rate of 5 percent for a year until it reaches a minimum of three percent in 1930. In addition to paying the three percent tax on gross receipts the company shall pay to the city for the year of 1928 and for each year thereafter, a tax of 1 percent on its net income from all electric transportation operations.

The fare in Baltimore, of rail and bus, is ten cents cash (effective 1928), no ticket rate nor monthly pass. The fare of the trolley for fifteen cents, which was put into effect January 2, 1924, was reduced on January 31, 1924, and the street car fare was restored. The Public Service Commission of Maryland placed a valuation of \$70,000,000 as of February 2, 1928 on the company's property.

In February, 1927, the Maryland Public Service Commission approved a merger of the company's four bus subsidiaries, the Baltimore Transit Company, the City Motor Company, the East Bayette Bus Company, Inc., and the Baltimore Bus Company, into a new company known as the Baltimore Coach Company, with 2000 shares of no par common stock, all owned by the United Railways and Electric Company. This company owns 124 buses, operating a total of 36.01 miles.

References

"Moody's MANUAL OF INVESTMENT"

The Consolidated Gas, Electric Light and Power Company of Baltimore

The foundation of the Baltimore Gas and Electric Company was laid one hundred nineteen years ago when gas was first introduced to Baltimore at Peale's Museum. Everyone, greeting it as a new substance for illumination, foresaw Baltimore streets lighted with gas lamps. Peale, a showman and artist; Long, an architect; Mosher, a banker; Lorman, a merchant; and Gwynn, an editor, together formed the Gas Light Company of Baltimore, the first gas company in America to obtain a franchise. The present company still operates under the original charter which has been expanded. The Baltimore Gas and Electric Company is required to be ready at all times to fulfill the following obligations:

1. To provide adequate service
2. To serve all customers who desire its service
3. To serve all customers without discrimination
4. To render service at a fair and reasonable price

The first gas street lamp in Baltimore was on the corner of Baltimore and Holliday Streets and was first lighted on February 7, 17. The first building to be lighted by gas was the Belvedere Theater which was just across the street from the first gas works. When electricity came along, gas was no longer used for lighting. New uses were found for it which now make it a necessity for the home and factory.

The Gas Light Company of Baltimore met a great emergency in 1904, the year of the fire: but Due to George Beodenkopf, chief engineer of Baltimore Gas Light Company, who directed the work in controlling the mains, the Company was able to manufacture and distribute gas even while the city was burning. Many mains burned and four million cubic feet of gas escaped every twenty-four hours. Canton Station, which was put into operation, saved Baltimore from going gasless for a time.

Brush Electric Light Company, Baltimore's first company to produce electricity, was incorporated in 1881. The first lights were arc ones, but incandescent lamps shortly replaced them. In October, 1893, a fire checked the steady progress of the Electric Light Company. Through financial help from George Westinghouse of Pittsburgh, the destroyed buildings were reestablished and in thirty days the plant was again operating.

On June 20, 1906, the Brush Electric Light Company and the Gas Light Company joined to form the Consolidated Gas, Electric Light and Power Company of Baltimore. The Consolidated Gas, Electric Light and Power Company of Baltimore has constantly increased its gas and electric supply, and extended its distribution until today it serves the territory within a radius of thirty miles from the center of Baltimore. This territory covers twenty thousand, one hundred ten square miles. The farmers within this area are served to a greater extent than farmers in any similar area in the United States.

In the year 1910, when Baltimore began deriving power from the Susquehanna River, there was the beginning of the present era of electricity's popularity which has been coincident with Baltimore's great growth as an industrial center. In 1925 the Consolidated Gas, Electric Light and Power Company of Baltimore acquired the property of Belair Electric Company, thus extending the transmission and distribution system. These new transmission lines made it possible for electric service to be available in practically every small town and village within an eight hundred square mile territory. In 1928, the territory of one thousand three hundred ninety-five square miles, extending northerly to the Mason and Dixon line, easterly to the Susquehanna River and Chesapeake Bay, southerly to Maryland District of Columbia line and twenty miles westerly from Baltimore, was served by the Consolidated Gas, Electric Light and Power Company of Baltimore. In 1928 the Company purchased the plant and franchise of the Central Freezing and Heating Company which had been supplying heated steam service for twenty years. The Baltimore Gas and Electric Company constructed and placed in service a new boiler plant and extended the mains of the old company. It aimed to supply steam heat to the territory surrounded by Lombard, Paca, Water Streets and Fallsway in order to relieve this business section of soot, dust and smoke which resulted from individual heating.

Electric power and gas fuel have removed many disadvantages of industrial growth. Through their use businesses have expanded. The following tables show the importance of gas and electricity in quantities which are used every year:

Gas

10,000,000 cu. ft. per year.....	by hotels
10,000,000 cu. ft. per year.....	by restaurants
10,000,000 cu. ft. per year.....	by clubs
10,000,000 cu. ft. per year.....	by hospitals
10,000,000 cu. ft. per year.....	by 9 wholesale bakeries
10,000,000 cu. ft. per year.....	by 5 ice-cream cone plants
More than 18,000,000 cu. ft. per year.....	by tin lithographic plants
10,000,000 cu. ft. per year.....	by porcelain enameling plants
10,000,000 cu. ft. per year.....	by tin can manufacturers
More than 600,000,000 cu. ft. per year.....	by homes heated by gas

Electricity

Electric railways	
and railroads.....	1½ kilowatt hours for each ton of coal for export
	1 kilowatt hour for 6½ bushels of grain shipped through Baltimore port
	280 k. hr. for each train passing through a tunnel under the city



manufacture of ice.....	cost of 1¢ for electricity to produce 30 lb. of ice
fertilizing industry.....	15 k. hr. for each ton of fertilizer produced
supplying city water.....	1 k. hr. for 200,000 gals. pumped
production of cotton duck.....	9/10 k. hr. for each lb.
refrigeration	
electric range	

The benefits of gas and electricity are obvious. They have contributed to the growth and comfort of our people and have influenced their lives more than any other discovery of science.

The gas distributed by the Consolidated Gas, Electric Light and Power Company of Baltimore is made in several ways. Steam, oil, gas and coke are used in its production. All gas except that from coke is manufactured at Spring Gardens. The Spring Gardens plant is ideally situated on an inlet of the Patapsco. Its large harbor which permits coal barges to dock, its proximity to railroad yards, and its ample room for equipment necessary to carry on the work make it a valuable place for its functions. Forty-seven acres are given over to huge piles of coal, oil tanks, gas holders, and large buildings for manufacturing, purifying, storing and controlling gas. The buildings in which gas is produced contain batteries of huge furnaces. Since the coal and oil are fed in automatically, only one attendant, who watches the array of dials and indicators, is necessary.

Coke-oven gas which is purchased from Bethlehem Steel mills at Sparrows Point is piped into the Spring Gardens plant where it is mixed with the gas produced at Spring Gardens. This is necessary because the coke-oven gas varies in British Thermal Units, and it is essential to have an adequate supply of gas with the Baltimore standard of 500 B.T.U.'s. After the gas is mixed, it is purified. In this process it passes through pipes containing iron oxide which removes impurities. Iron oxide loses its cleansing properties after it has been used for a while, but it acquires them again by standing outdoors in the fresh air for a few days. While the gas is being purified, tests are constantly taken until it attains the required standard. It is then conveyed into gas holders located at Spring Gardens, Canton, Bayard Street and Fells Point. These holders are flexible and expand upward in sections as the amount of gas increases. In addition to reserving gas, these holders give it pressure by means of the sliding caps. The largest holder at Spring Gardens will hold ten million cubic feet; the smallest, three million.

In order to insure continuous production of gas, there is a substitute for practically every device used and large quantities of coal and gas on reserve. The plant operates twenty-four hours a day every day in the year. On the days when gas consumption is high, a reserve is built up for times when the demand is high.

Before entering the mains for distribution the gas is measured by meter. A record is kept of all the gas which leaves



order to know how much leakage there is. Baltimore has an usually low per cent of leakage--three per cent. After the gas measured, it finally enters the mains, a network of pipes ranging in diameter from two inches to four feet. By reducing the size of service mains, it is possible to keep gas at the desired pressure. This insures the same pressure in homes at Pine Gardens as in homes of Towson or Catonsville.

Besides manufacturing, mixing, purifying and testing gas, the Consolidated Gas, Electric Light and Power Company of Baltimore has to keep the mains in repair, inspect meters and read them at regular intervals, and install new mains and meters. Meters are delicate machines. Their operation is based on the rotation of bellows-like devices which expand and contract alternately as gas passes through them. Movement is transferred to meter hands by means of a small arm kept in rotation as gas is consumed. After repair work is done on meters, they are tested two times--once by the Gas and Electric Company and then by a representative of the Public Service Commission who places a seal on them if they are approved. Ten years is the maximum time a meter remains in service without being brought in for an examination. A school-room is maintained for training the employees in reading these meters, blue prints and familiar trouble signs. Altogether about five thousand people are employed by the Consolidated Gas and Electric Company of Baltimore.

The electricity distributed by the Consolidated Gas, Electric Light and Power Company of Baltimore is produced by water power and by steam power. Two generators on the Susquehanna, Hopewood, established in 1881, and Safe Harbor, established in 1931, produce electricity from water power. Two stations at Westport and Gould Creek provide electricity generated by steam power. The plants have a capacity of three hundred forty-five thousand horsepower. Large steam turbines drive the dynamos which produce electricity.

Electricity is sent out from these stations at thirteen thousand volts, but is stepped down by transformers to proper voltage. A system of sub-stations, about one hundred twenty-five in all, is necessary to transform the voltage. This force is stepped down from thirteen thousand volts to four thousand, and then to two hundred thirty and one hundred fifteen. The last reduction is accomplished by transformers on city blocks, from which wires lead to meters within the home.

The system of distribution consists of a huge ring of overhead power lines, fifty-five miles in length, extending completely around Baltimore from Westport Station and another ring, extending around Loch Raven, through Texas, Gwynn Brook, Finksburg and Ellicott City from a station on Philadelphia Road. Cables under the harbor complete the ring. This system makes it possible to supply each ring from one station.

The Consolidated Gas, Electric Light and Power Company of Baltimore has to give constant attention to supplying the needs of Baltimoreans and the inhabitants of surrounding counties and protecting electricity in bad weather. Electricity cannot

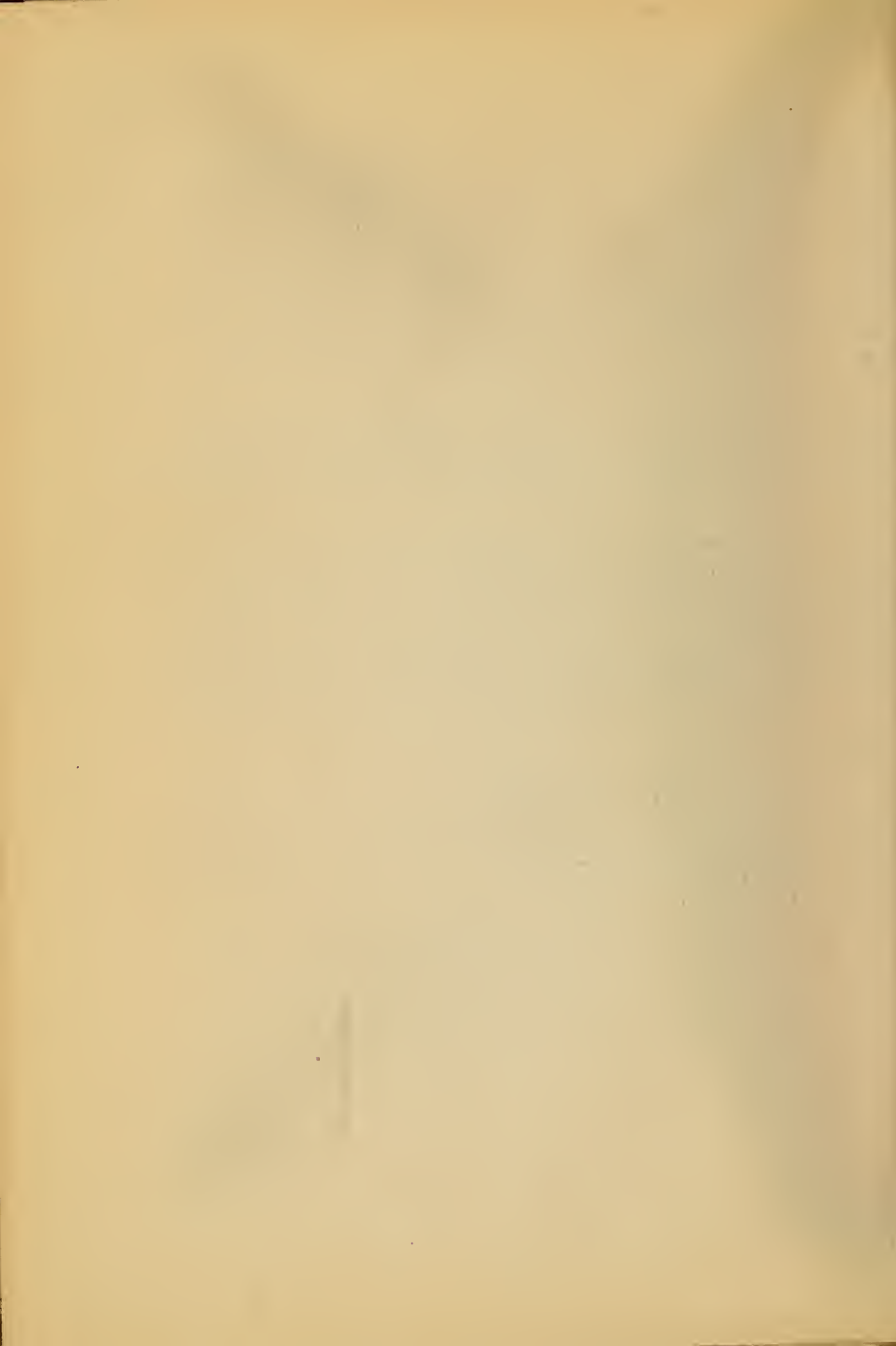
stored so the quantity produced must always correspond to the varying demands of the people. Electricity begins to be used noticeably at seven o'clock in the morning; at nine, the consumption rises rapidly; at noon it falls off sharply for an hour and then climbs back to its morning level. At three or four it reaches a peak and at five it falls off again. At six or seven it begins to rise again and climbs continually until bedtime. Variations in demand for electricity are noted and a graphic record of each day throughout the year is kept. During drought periods the hydroelectric supply falls off and more reliance must be placed on steam generators. Turbines and dynamos must be kept in reserve all the time.

Warnings of bad weather are received ahead of time so that the dynamos can be put into action. Lightning arresters and automatic switches are used for protection against lightning. At the lightning arresters, excess current is carried off the wires and grounded. The automatic switches cut off the current and cause lights to go off and on.

It is a strange fact that although electricity can be manufactured, measured, controlled and put to work, what it is remains unknown. A business department of the Consolidated Gas and Electric Company is employed for the purpose of studying, expanding, extending the uses of gas and electricity. The field service for gas and electricity is broad and the Consolidated Gas and Electric Company expect to continue the progress which has been maintained during the years since their establishment.

References

"Power Pictorial", 1925, 1926, 1927
"Baltimore", June, 1935
"Increasing Usefulness of an Imaginative Industry", Yearbook and Report of Company, 1928
"Yearbook, etc.", 1934
"Sunday Sun", July 19, 26, 1931



Baltimore and Ohio Railroad

The Baltimore and Ohio is the oldest railroad in the country. On Feb. 12, 1821, in George Brown's house in Baltimore, the "B & O" was first conceived and planned. The first stone of this railroad was placed originally in a field on the outskirts of west Baltimore on July 4, 1828 by the Grand Lodge of the Masonic Order of Maryland, assisted by the venerable Charles Carroll of Carrollton. It has recently been removed to the foyer of the first floor of the B & O General Office Building, Baltimore and Charles Streets. The Carrollton Viaduct of the "B & O", the first and oldest stone-arch railroad bridge in the world spans Gwynns Falls between Mount Clare Junction and the Claremont stock yards. It was opened to traffic on Dec. 21, 1829. The oldest railroad station in the world, the old Mount Clare Station, built and opened in 1830, is still used for railroad purposes. It is located on Poppleton Street near Pratt Street.

Adjacent to this old station is the first of the Mount Clare shops that parallel Pratt Street west from Poppleton to Carey Streets. Mount Clare shops have had a wonderful history. On this site, or close thereby, Peter Cooper made his first experiments with the "Tom Thumb" locomotive, the first American built locomotive, in 1829. There Phineas Davis followed with the assembling of the "York" in 1831 and the "Atlantic" in 1832. There too, came Ross Winans to become the great locomotive builder of the forties, the fifties, and the sixties, introducing the powerful Camelback type, and Thatcher Perkins with his engine that became a thing of beauty although retaining efficiency. Then were Davis, Cronwell, and Muhlfeld and right on up into the present day with Colonel George H. Emerson with his water-tube firebox and his latest "Lord and Lady Baltimore" that haul the new streamline trains. It was at Mount Clare shop that air-conditioning of railroad cars was born.

Camden Station, located at Camden and Howard Streets, built and first put into use in 1853, was considered one of the most ornate in the country, and had fame throughout the eastern United States all its own. Through Camden passed Abraham Lincoln on his memorable journey to Washington for his first inauguration in 1861. At Camden Station his body was taken off the funeral train to lie in state in the City Hall for a few hours.

The "B & O" maintains its largest marine terminals at Locust Point, adjacent to Fort McHenry. The first steamship line to Liverpool acquired by the "B & O" in July 1865, made Locust Point its Baltimore terminus. The first steamship line to Bremen, Germany, was also established here in 1867.

The Baltimore Belt Line is notable because on it electricity was first used as a motive power on a railroad. This line extends about three miles underground and was opened to traffic on June 27, 1894.

References:

"Letter from the director of the B & O at the Public Relation Dept.,
Mr. M. Van Sant"

Maryland-Pennsylvania Railroad

The Maryland-Pennsylvania Railroad² was organized on January 31, 1901. It was incorporated in Baltimore, Maryland, on February 13, 1901, and in Pennsylvania, February 14, 1901, as a result of the consolidation of the Baltimore and Lehigh Railway and the York-Southern Railroad.

In running between Baltimore and York, the Maryland-Pennsylvania swings eastward toward the Susquehanna River and is not a short line between the two points. The Northern-Central, leased to the Pennsylvania, in fact, is by far the shorter of the two. At Delta the Maryland-Pennsylvania line is not far from the hydro-electric plant at Conowingo.

This Railroad owns all of the stock of the Maryland-Pennsylvania Terminal Railway, which connects the road with the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad and the Pennsylvania Railroad Company at Baltimore, Maryland, and all of the stock of the York Terminal Railway Company.

The Maryland-Pennsylvania operates a line of road from Baltimore to York, Pennsylvania, and a branch to Dallastown, Pennsylvania, covering a distance of 80.69 miles, exclusive of 17.93 miles of sidings. It also runs a branch line, for freight service only, to State Hill, Pennsylvania.

The equipment consists of fourteen locomotives, 114 freight cars, two passenger gas-electric motor cars, twenty-one other passenger cars and three service cars. The train runs on a standard gauge rail weighing from seventy to ninety pounds. The number of employees with the Maryland-Pennsylvania Railroad on December 31, 1934 totaled 225.

References

"Moody's Manual of Investments"

The Western Maryland Railroad

The Western Maryland Railroad has freight terminals in the business district and storage warehouses at convenient locations. In addition, docks and warehouses on the waterfront give it opportunities for prompt handling of export, import, and domestic shipments. The cooperation between the Western Maryland and the New York Central lines through the extension from Cumberland to Connellsville, and connection with the Pittsburgh and Lake Erie Railroads greatly benefit Baltimore, since new tonnage is handled between Baltimore, the West, and the North under attractive conditions. In 1914 Baltimore City sold its interest in the Western Maryland Railways for \$8,751,000. The Western Maryland Railroad is principally a coal carrying railroad. From its eastern terminal in Baltimore it runs directly west through the Cumberland Gap. There are passenger stations at Hillen, Union, Pennsylvania, and Fulton Avenues.

References:

"Pamphlets"

"The Baltimore Book--4th edition"

"Baltimore's 200th Anniversary--1929"

Water Supply

When Baltimore was in the infancy, it was dependent upon the springs which issued out upon what today is Baltimore's busy traffic section. For many years a "City Spring" located in the center of the city which gave rise to the name. Baltimore's springs were used almost exclusively for water supply; but as the population increased, ways had to be found to distribute the water to those farther away from the source. It was in 1783, the City Council made an unsuccessful attempt to build a water works plant. In 1787 the Council decided to appropriate \$1,000 "to erect and regulate pumps in streets, lanes and alleys". Attempts to build a water works plant continued until 1804, when a private company was formed and subscriptions for stock were obtained from all classes of citizens.

By May, 1807, the water system was in operation. Its revenue from water rents increased annually and by 1811, \$9,000 was received for the year. The pipes laid were from locust or spruce vine logs from twelve to fifteen inches in diameter with a four-inch hole bored through for carrying water. After about twenty-five years of service from the wood pipes, they proved unsatisfactory; and in May, 1829, the company replaced the entire system with cast iron pipes which were first made in 1806.

In 1854 the City Council purchased the water works from the private company for \$1,250,000 and created the Water Department with a board of three commissioners. Several mills and considerable real estate went with the water works which consisted of two reservoirs, with a capacity of 25,000,000 gallons; two pools on Jones Falls with a capacity of 10,000,000 gallons; and about fifty miles of water mains. This system was not entirely satisfactory; for water could not be supplied to the higher sections of the city, and rainstorms and lack of sedimentation facilities often made the water very muddy.

Therefore, the city set about reorganizing its newly acquired water system. The majority of the engineers favored the use of the Annapolis River to increase the supply, but it was decided to obtain the additional quantity from Jones Falls. Work was begun at once on a dam and an impounding reservoir, which were completed in 1861. This reservoir, which was called Lake Roland, had a capacity of 400,000,000 gallons. Water from Lake Roland was conducted to Hazen Reservoir from which it entered the distributing system. A drought in 1869 brought a realization of the inadequacy of this system, and after further surveys of the Annapolis River, which was found to have a daily flow nearly twenty times that of Jones Falls,



the Water Department decided to use it also. In 1874, city bonds to the amount of \$4,000,000 were issued to complete the Funpowder project, which included the construction of the Montebello tunnel from Lake Montebello to Loch Raven and the erection of the first Loch Raven Dam which took seven and a half years to build. The constant growth of Baltimore and the increase in consumption of water brought about a growing need for an even larger supply; therefore, in 1923, the new Loch Raven Dam was built.

The new Loch Raven Dam is located about 24,000 feet north of the old one at a picturesque spot between two rocks. An account of the difficulty and the cost of acquiring the necessary property rights, the crest of the dam was not carried to the elevation of two hundred seventy-three feet as originally planned, but was stopped at one hundred ninety-two. This cut the estimated storage capacity from twenty-one billion gallons to two billions. However, the dam is constructed with foundations strong enough and wide enough to extend the height of the dam to the proposed elevation. It may be interesting to know that 83,895 barrels of cement were used in the construction of the new Loch Raven Dam.

In 1926, a new addition to the Filtration Plant was completed because of the greater needs in times of emergency. This addition increased the capacity of the Montebello Filtration Plant from 128,000,000 gallons per day to 240,000,000 gallons. At the same time steps were taken to eliminate waste. In 1926, the Towson Reservoir with a capacity of 15,000,000 gallons replaced a reservoir with a capacity of 4,000,000 gallons. In the same year automatic pumping stations replaced manually operated stations in various areas. In 1931, a four million gallon storage tank was erected at Curtis Bay, and a three million gallon elevated tank at Towson to increase the water supply in those territories. By 1932, the Bureau of Water Supply had a total of ten electrically operated pumping stations in service; its reservoirs, in addition to Loch Raven, had a storage capacity of about 1,500,000,000 gallons of water; there were also 1,468 miles of water mains, 197,303 water supply services and 10,040 fire hydrants.

Following another serious drought in 1933, a dam was built on Prettyboy Creek, one of the larger tributaries of Funpowder River. Prettyboy Dam almost doubles Baltimore's water supply, not by utilizing a new source, but by conserving water which in the past has dashed over Loch Raven Dam and proceeded on to the Bay. It is so located that its flow may be impounded and then released as needed into Loch Raven. The construction of Prettyboy Dam, whose





authorization is there in either the original documents which cannot be mistaken, and that any other such evidence will not arise.

References

"Bureau of Water Supply"--Goodwill

"Municipal Journal"--No. 7, 1931

"Rebelle Filters"--Baltimore, Maryland, 1931

"Daily News", August 21, 1930; August 9, 1931; August 9, 1931; August 13, 1931; March 10, 1932; September 10, 1932



The Oyster Industry

The oyster ranks foremost among the sea foods of the world; and in Maryland it exceeds in value any other industry dealing with sea or fresh water foods. From the time of Maryland's first settlement at Saint Mary's City, oysters have been a dependable source of food for people living along Maryland's tidewater. However, there was no oystering as an industry in the State until in the early nineteenth century nearby towns such as Baltimore, Washington, and Philadelphia became large cities and absorbing markets. With the demand for oysters, devices for their capture, special boats for the operations, and highly skilled men to conduct the operations were employed. By 1840 the industry had developed greatly, though the peak of Maryland's oyster industry was not reached until between 1880 and 1890.

Although the oyster may seem a simple animal, it has an interesting life. During the larval period oysters spend most of their time actively moving about, usually near the top of the water. The chief enemy during this period is a form of jelly fish known as the sea walnut. After ten or twelve days the larval oyster attaches itself to some clean hard object to which it becomes fixed permanently. After the oyster grows it has few enemies in Maryland's waters; however in some parts of the Chesapeake Bay a species of snails bores through the shells, paralyzes the muscle and destroy the oyster.

Since the depth of water over the oyster beds ranges from a few inches to fifty or sixty feet, quite diversified apparatus and methods of capture have been evolved. Among the Indians and early settlers wooden forks were used to dig up the oysters from the shallow beds. Gradually the supply along the shore line was depleted and apparatus to reach the supply in deeper waters was essential. First came simple hand rakes made of iron. Following this there were crude tongs, which finally led to the modern "oyster tongs" and the dredge. Tongs consist of two identical parts; each side consists of a metal framework and a handle. The framework is made of iron, and consists of a bar about forty inches long, with teeth on its lower face. Along this bar there are five iron rods which are parallel to it, and whose ends terminate in a curved upright from the end of the toothed bar, thus forming a concavity. Tongs work like scissors when a wooden handle is placed at right angles in each side of the tongs.

In Maryland waters sharp lines of demarcation are placed around the dredging grounds, and only by the use of tongs may oysters be taken elsewhere. In dredging, sail boats only are allowed to operate; these travel back and forth over the beds dragging the dredges on the bottom. A dredge consists of two iron triangular structures united at their apexes; the lower one has a blade-like base with stubbed teeth. These structures are held apart by two curved bars, one on each side of the dredge. From these two cross bars a bag is suspended. A dredge is usually drawn from the bottom by machinery, a special dock motor being used. TONGING has the advantage of inexpensive equipment, but dredging is more practical.

After oysters are taken from public beds they are usually sold to buyers who transport them to the shucking and steaming houses in so called "buy-boats". Most commonly these boats, now largely driven by power, are either owned or chartered by dealers, or managers, of houses in which oysters are prepared for market. Some buyers, however, purchase oysters outright and freight their cargoes to one of the oyster centers- Baltimore, Cambridge, or Crisfield- where they visit the dealers and attempt sales to an advantage. Some independent buyers attempt to sell their stock on the open to the highest bidder, but this method is successful only when the product is very scarce. Oyster cargoes are unloaded at the oyster houses by a hoist; by wheelbarrows or cars they are transported to bins from which they are delivered in turn to the shuckers or, in the case of canning, to the steam oven.

There are twenty-eight oyster houses in Baltimore, fifteen of which are canneries. Baltimore gave the world its entire supply of canned oysters for a long period of time after "cove oysters" were introduced in 1820. Until recently the United States continued to supply nearly all canned oysters, but since the world war Japan has developed this industry to a rather large extent. Canning expanded from Baltimore to several Eastern Shore points, but with the decline of supply Maryland no longer leads in canning. The bulk of Maryland's oyster supply goes to the market in a shucked or raw state. The shucked oysters are, in most cases, washed by means of improved machinery which forces fresh water over them by air pressure. The oysters are then graded and packed in separate containers according to size: "Counts"- the largest; "Selects"- middle-sized; and "Standards"- small. No liquor is put into the large cans, which are one, three, or five gallons in size. These cans are securely and packed in ice. Raw oysters are shipped from Maryland to every part of North America, and several packers of Chesapeake oysters fill orders from Europe. Oysters in the shell are not shipped in very great quantities from the Chesapeake waters, however, when shipped they are graded into two classes, primes and culls.

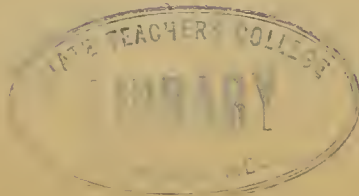
Shells accumulate around the shuckers and are carried by wheelbarrows or machines to the shell piles which may become immense, having several hundred thousand bushels at the end of a season in big shucking houses. In the early days of the industry shells were of little use except to fill up holes in the road and to be burned for lime. However, today, the owners of shell piles in Maryland have three possibilities of sales: to the manufacturers of chick grit; to the manufacturers of shell lime; and to the State or private individuals desiring to plant them for oyster culture purposes.

The problem of oyster bars and the rehabilitation of Maryland's industry, now fourth in rank of the states of the Union which it once led, would seem simple since all concerned want conservation effected. However, little progress has been made due to the fact that no policy has been evolved upon which those most concerned will agree. Leasing has been and still is a popular method for restoration of our oyster industry. Attempts at oyster planting in the main have not been a success because of the leasing laws which limit the lessee so that he cannot acquire grounds well suited to oyster culture. Those who sponsor the legislative measures which so greatly limit leasing are fearful that someone will take up

7
grounds which at the time are already productive natural bars. At present much of the ground held by the nine hundred lessees, about ten thousand acres in all, is used for "laying down" purposes, that is to hold oysters upon it until they have grown to a standard size or perhaps until a more favorable market develops.

References: "The Oyster and the Oyster Industry of Maryland"
Conservation Bulletin by Reginald V. Pruitt
Reports on Conservation in Maryland 1934
Reginald V. Pruitt
"Sunday Sun"

Crawford, J.



THE FOUR CONERSTONES OF BALTIMORE

Webster defines "conerstone" as "something of fundamental importance - a fact upon which others rest as if forming a superstructure". Consequently, when asked to speak upon famous Baltimoreans of the 19th century, staggered by the enormity of the assignment, I have adroitly stepped aside to confine myself to those I am pleased to refer to as the "four cornerstones of Baltimore". These, in truth, it has been upon whom the superstructure of Baltimore has risen, for surely they have proven the foundation of much that is recognized as the Baltimore of today.

These men all lived and died within the one hundred and one years from 1795 to 1896, which pretty accurately embraces the 19th century. In giving to Baltimore what they did, they gave in intrinsic value no less than their philanthropic example could be worth to the country at large.

Our system of government provides the medium of taxation that the individual may enjoy those comforts and prerequisites of life, as a class, that as an individual he could not afford. I refer to schools, water supply, fire protection, sewerage, etc. There is a certain type of individual who, after he has contributed to these necessities by the way of taxes, as he seeks to thumb his way to peace and eternity on each passing pink cloud, feels his obligations and his duties to his fellow man well discharges. And I must admit those of us today who are able to keep ahead of the tax collector and sheriff do feel as though our accomplishment should not pass without both recognition and commendation.

But it is not of the lower brackets of financial society to which I wish to refer at this moment, but instead to those whose income is sufficient to meet their needs, their pleasures, their diversions, contribute comfortably to their descendants and still have a substantial residue. Such was the case in the four Baltimore Citizens I wish to discuss here today - George Peabody, Johns Hopkins, Enoch Pratt and William Thompson Walters. To look back through the 19th century in Baltimore and to realize what more might have been done by citizens who were financially able, makes one stop and think. As Richard Hart writes of Enoch Pratt, "The bulk of his fortune was employed for the good of his fellow citizens, rather than in idle display or in assuring leisure for his family's descendants". Now, this might seem to some to reflect a slight pink tinge, but I do not believe so. I am confident that with enough men like Peabody, Hopkins, Pratt and Walters that the cults of Socialism, Communism, Marxism, Fascism, Bolshevism, Nazi-ism, etc., ad nauseum, would find far greater difficulty in thriving in American soil. And I can conceive of no greater heritage that a citizen can will his descendants, than a life free from the annoyance of amateur specialists in freak theories of government by 'isms.

There is, as we all know, a type of citizen of affluence to whom posterity simply means an unwelcome accident and tradition, memory's unsuccessful attempt to infer a disturbing obligation. What generations have amassed in wealth and more particularly family history and unity, is so easily dissipated! And once dissipated, its absence automatically imposes upon posterity the development of that "rugged individualism" which has done so much in the past. Hence the conscience is clear.

On the other hand, there are those of wealth among us who after making adequate family provisions, might be prevailed upon to bequeath sums where most needed. Most certainly a citizen should have a right to do what he chooses with that which good fortune and the tax collector leave him. But an intelligent resume' made public of a citizen's outstanding needs and the needs of its outstanding institutions, might prove valuable in time. Perhaps such resume' might be entrusted to a "Citizen's Endowment Foundation", composed of the highest respected citizens not confined to the stuffed shirt variety. Once a year we publish during our Community Drive, or possibly before Christmas, the conditions surrounding a number of the most needy families. Why not keep before our citizens the year round our institutions' greatest needs?

Peabody, Hopkins, Pratt and Walters knew the needs of their Baltimore and gave to them with uncanny accuracy of judgment. Before discussing them, let us glance at what has been given and bequeathed in other cities. Please note this is no comparison - situations are so different relevancy is not possible of conception. The newer cities of the west a hundred years ago cannot be compared with Baltimore of that time in population or wealth, but a review of some municipal gifts and bequests might prove interesting.

In Los Angeles I have been unable to find any gifts to the municipality during the 19th century except grounds for public parks. Don't forget, the picture everywhere would be quite different if we quoted the twentieth century.

In St. Louis we find parks given, from an appraisal in 1882, the latest available, valued at over a million dollars. Two-hundred thousand dollars started Washington University, endowed today for \$20,000,000, the buildings of which are valued at \$11,000,000. Brookings Institute was given a bequest aggregating \$3,000,000. Bryan Mullanphy, a transplanted Baltimorean, left a trust fund of over half a million for indigent emigrants en route west.

Pittsburgh had one bequest of \$245,000, divided among a large number of different types of worthy charities. William Thaw was a patron of aviation, a generous supporter of what is now the University of Pittsburgh, willed it \$100,000 and left other large sums to colleges, hospitals, etc.

Of course, Andrew Carnegie was Pittsburgh's greatest benefactor and one of the country's greatest. But he gives to Enoch Pratt of Baltimore the credit for his original idea. When the present Maryland Institute was dedicated, in 1908, thanks to a contribution of \$263,000 from Andrew Carnegie, he wrote: "Tell them Enoch Pratt was my pioneer. I visited him, I saw his library and then gave Pittsburgh the Institute. I owe much to Baltimore, and am grateful for the kind fate which has enabled me to make some return". This return proved to be quite handsome. I wonder how many Baltimoreans realize that of the 27 branches of the Pratt Library, 14 were given by Andrew Carnegie. So, to a degree, it is quite fitting that appreciation be tendered to Baltimore's Enoch Pratt by the citizens of every city blessed with a Carnegie Library.

San Francisco had individual gifts of \$200,000, \$400,000 and \$1,500,000 to educational institutions much needed in the early days of the west.

But it was a Baltimore man who made the outstanding contribution to San Francisco. He seemed to give to any worthy charity that approached him - the S.P.C.A., Old Ladies' Home. Public Baths, technical educational institutions, etc., ad lib. But his gift which touches the Baltimorean's heart the most and

established on more tie between two ports, was that to Francis Scott Key. This man was none other than James Lick of Lick Observatory fame. He came originally from Pennsylvania but settled in Baltimore and learned the trade of piano making under Baltimorean Joseph Hiskey, around 1817. Hiskey made good pianos, but for the life of me I can't discover how Lick could have made all the money he arrived out in California with in the piano business in Baltimore. There must have been larger profit in pianos in those days, or else he annexed part of his funds as he passed through South America, which is quite possible.

It would seem that Baltimore fared well, generally speaking, from the generosity of her citizens during the nineteenth century. Baltimore did and far better than the vast majority of cities. But since the turn of the century, barring the Jacobs collection and the Leakin bequest, Baltimore has received little from her citizens. But to turn to our "four cornerstones".

Peabody, Hopkins, Pratt and Walters gave to Baltimore with a wisdom as exact as a science. While there is no record of their ever having acted with concerted judgment, had they constituted a board of four, the results could not have been more perfect in coordination.

A great Conservatory of Music and Research Library, a Hospital with more tradition and reputation for turning out greater doctors and greater results than any other hospital in the country, a University of international respect and reputation, a library which has developed into one which cannot be excelled in the country, and the second largest and most valuable collection of art treasures ever amassed in the history of the country by a single private family.

The lives of these four men are extremely interesting by comparison. Of the four, Hopkins was the only one born in Maryland. Peabody was born in Danvers, Massachusetts, and Pratt in West Bridgewater, Massachusetts. Walters was born in Liverpool, Pennsylvania, and Hopkins on his father's tobacco farm in Anne Arundel County, Maryland.

Peabody and Hopkins were born in 1795, the former living to be 74 years old, dying in 1896, the latter living to be 78, dying in 1873. Pratt lived to be the oldest, dying in 1896, at the age of 88, and William Thompson Walters was born in 1820, and, as did Peabody, lived to be 74, dying in 1896. They were all born within twenty-five years of each other, and died within twenty-seven years of each other,

Peabody and Hopkins had scant schooling. Peabody entered the employ of a grocery store in Danvers, run by a Mr. Sylvester Proctor, when a lad of eleven. Hopkins' parents belonged to the West River Meeting of Friends, and set their slaves free in 1807. This meant that Johns left school when twelve years of age to help on the plantation. But when 17, he too landed in the grocery business, but in the wholesale end of it in his Uncle Gerard's employment in Baltimore.

Enoch Pratt and William Thompson Walters both had more schooling. Pratt at the early age of 15 graduated from the Bridgewater Academy. Mr. Capen, Postmaster of Boston and a friend of the family, secured a position for him in a wholesale hardware store in Boston. Pratt had made in an impromptu smeltry in his fireplace at home. His familiarity with the iron industry held him his job until he was 22.

William Thompson Walters may be said to have been the only one of the quartet who had "higher education". He studied civil and mining engineering in Philadelphia. After his schooling, he returned to his home and explored it thoroughly on foot and horse. He was first employed at an iron furnace at Farrandville. Iron was made then on a commercial scale with coke. Shortly thereafter, an important change in the iron industry took place and smelting iron with anthracite coal was adopted.

Peabody left the grocery store at Danvers when 15, and in the spring of 1811 clerked in a dry goods store in Newberry just opened by his Brother David. Then the Newburyport fire wiped out the business and about that time his father died. His uncle John suffered acute financial difficulties and migrated to the District of Columbia, taking George with him and starting over again in 1812.

Here again his progress was interrupted, this time by the war. Much excitement prevailed by the presence of the British in the Potomac. George joined an artillery company where he had Francis Scott Key as a messmate. Due to the withdrawal of the British, George did not see active service.

At the age of 19, in 1814, Elisha Riggs set him up in the dry goods business by furnishing the capital, and moved to Baltimore the following year, in 1815.

William Thompson Walters first reached Baltimore at the age of 21, in 1841, when the canal from Columbia, Pennsylvania, was opened to Havre de Grace, Maryland, along the Susquehanna River, engaging in the produce commission business, conducting most of his business with Pennsylvania.

Enoch Pratt came to Baltimore from New England in 1831, at the age of 23, and opened his first little store at 23 South Charles Street, with an up-to-the minute assortment of nails and horse and mule shoes.

When Hopkins came to Baltimore to work as a wholesale grocer and commission merchant for his Uncle Gerard, he was 17 years of age.

So were the four established in Baltimore in business. Hopkins arrived at the age of 17, Peabody at 20, Walters at 21 and Pratt at 23. From this point, their progress can best be studied individually.

There has never been any greater asset in business life than the ability to choose men wisely. Elisha Riggs apparently demonstrated this ability when he employed young Peabody and moved his dry goods business to Baltimore in 1815. By 1822, seven years later, Peabody had branches in both New York and Philadelphia. In 1829, at the age of 34, he was taken in as a senior partner, and Elisha Riggs retired, moved to New York and died in 1853.

Peabody's first trip to Europe in 1827, for the purpose of purchasing stock for his firm, made a lasting impression. Ten years later, in 1837, he established his residence in England, retiring from the firm of Peabody Riggs six years later, in 1843.

It was in England that Peabody's financial genius developed. He established the firm of George Peabody and Company, dealing in foreign exchange and American securities, and not only gave the Rothschilds a run for their money, but defied the Bank of England to break him during the panic of 1857.

He was often referred to as the unofficial Ambassador to England. His amny charities cannot be discussed here - time forbids. But certain instances deserves attention. In 1837 the credit of America was distressfully weakened. Three American financial houses in London had suspended payments, nine states repudiated interest payments, and three repudiated their debts. George Peabody stepped into the breach and restored confidence by the use of his name and his money. What a pity England can find no George Peabody over here today to assist her present financial credit!

He was an ardent Anglophile, but always first an American, never forgetting his home town on the Patapsco. His far sighted vision is best exemplified during these days of slum clearence discussion by recalling his donation to the City of London of \$2,500,000 to erect homes for working men where they could live in decent airy quarters for a fraction of what was necessary to pay elsewhere. (The Duke of Windsor please note) Oxford granted him the honorary degree of D.C.L. In 1869, the year of his death, the Prince of Wales unveiled a statue to him, situated on the east side of the Royal Exchange. He refused a Baronetcy and the Grand Cross of the Bath. Queen Victoria sent him a miniatue of herself with a letter of deep appreciation of his philanthropies.

Funeral services were held for him in Westminster Abbey, and his body was brought back to America on a British warship accompanied by a French and America battleahip.

We in Baltimore know him best for the Peabody Conservatory, the endowment of which, to the extent of \$1,500,000, was intended to be much more than it is at present, although its value to the city's mucial life is certainly dominationg. Massachusetts knows him for a \$250,000 library and lecture endowment, Yale for a \$150,000 Peabody of Natural History and Science, Harvard for a \$150,000 Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology. His greatest benefation was a \$3,000,000 Peabody Education Fund for promotion of education in the South.

After the War of 1812, as id customary after wars, the country experienced considerable financial reverse. Johns Hopkins has done well with his Uncles Gerard's business, very well, but there came a rift. many customers asked the privilege of paying for their merchandise in whiskey. Uncle Gerard was a pious old Friend, and according to history, would have naught of "selling sould into perdition". So the association of uncle and nephew dissolved. But if Uncle Gerard was pious, He wasbroadmined, and endorsed \$10,000 worth of notes for his nephew, so that he could embark upon his own, doing \$200,000 wobth of business the first year. Later, when he took his three brothers in with him under the firm name of Hopkins Brothers, they still bartered whiskey for victuals. But it must have been good whiskey, for it was resold as "Hopkins Best". True he was thrown out of the Meeting for it, but was later forgiven and taken back into the fold - "the qualtiy of mercy is not strained".

The possiblities of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad became very evident to him beacuse of the expansion of his business into the Valley of Virginia, into North Carolina, and more particularly across the Alleghanies into Ohio.

He gradually and continally bought up stock in the B & O and

became a director of the road in 1847, and Chairman of the Finance Committee in 1855. Next to the State of Maryland and the City of Baltimore he was the largest stockholder.

Like Peabody, he stood like the Rock of Gibraltar during the panic of 1857, endorsing notes to help the railroad surmount its financial difficulties. In 1873 he advanced a loan of \$900,000 to permit interest payments to be made.

His financial interests became varied for many years, being President of the Merchants Bank and director of several as well as being interested in insurance, warehouses and steamship lines. From the period to the Civil War up to 1873, he advanced the City of Baltimore over half a million dollars.

Hopkins died in 1873, but several years before his death he consulted George Peabody and John W. Garrett as to the best way to leave his money to the citizens of Baltimore. The result was a bequest to found the Johns Hopkins University - \$3,500,000 - the largest bequest so far given in this country to an institute of learning. A similar amount was bequeathed to found the Johns Hopkins Hospital. What more intelligent method of giving could be devised? Such consultations as Hopkins, Peabody, and Garrett had proven of inestimable value to Baltimore and its citizens. Too bad there seemingly have been none since the start of the twentieth century.

When Enoch Pratt first offered Baltimoreans his first choice of nails, horse and mule shoes, it was in a small store at 23 South Charles Street. He was financed largely by shrewd New England capital. Pratt's firm flourished from the start. The various changes in personnel in the business I believe to be of no interest here. Suffice it is to say that its success was sufficient to enable him to give \$225,000 for a library building and an additional sum of \$833,333.33 for the purpose of creating an annuity of \$50,000 per year to the Board of Trustees for the support and maintenance of the library and its branches. When the library opened it had 28,000 books. Today it has over 400,000 volumes.

Pratt will always seem to some a paradoxical character. To others, a perfectly natural red blooded masculine personality. He was a devout and church goer, attending the first Independent Church at the corner of Charles and Franklin Streets. It is now the Unitarian Church of Baltimore. He was an inveterate card player - but never for money. He was a true Maryland gourmet, and his table was famous for Maryland delicacies. He enjoyed claret, port, hot whiskey, a good julep and champagne. He is reputed to have replied to the query how he enjoyed such excellent health at such an advanced age - "I go to parties, dance, play cards and drink all the champagne anyone pays for".

Many young men were helped along life's way by Pratt. He sent the sculptor Bartholemew, a New Englander, to Rome to study under Ferrero, and there are a number of his patron's finest works in Baltimore today.

Pratt was a close friend of Dr. Brush of the Sheppard Asylum, in which he became deeply interested. He left this institution \$1,500,000, and the name was changed to the Sheppard and Enoch Pratt Hospital.

His activities in Baltimore outside his business are too numerous to mention, but among the outstanding associations was the controlling

interest of the Maryland Steamboat Company, Director of the Susquehanna Canal Company, Vice-President of the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad for 27 years, Director of the National Farmers and Planters Bank for 60 years, and President of it for 36 years, President of the Baltimore Clearing House and the Maryland Bankers' Association. Although a Republican, he was appointed Finance Commissioner of the City of Baltimore under a Democratic Administration. His stalwart integrity, kindliness, sympathy and delightful personality made him one of the most highly respected citizens Baltimore has ever claimed.

William Thompson Walters, the last of the "four cornerstones", similarly accomplished immediate success in commercial life. Shortly after his residence in Baltimore, he became the controlling director of the Baltimore & Susquehanna Railroad (which later became the Northern Central).

At the age of 27, he entered the foreign and domestic liquor trade with Charles Harvy which continued until his railroad interests demanded more of his time in 1882. Like many of his day who were engaged in expanding businesses, railroads opened up vistas of untold financial advantages. Primarily interested in a steamship line between Baltimore and Savannah, the speedier transportation by rail offered too keen competition to be ignored by a man of William Thompson Walters' vision. Gradually he started buying up small unconnected lines throughout the South, with Wilmington, N. C., and Norfolk, Va., as pivotal points. The War interrupted these plans, followed by the depression of 1873. Through careful negotiations over a period of years, Walters succeeded in causing an agreement with the northern roads to carry perishable goods from the Caroline to Boston through intermediary points. The Atlantic Improvement and Construction Company, a holding Company, was incorporated in Connecticut in 1839. A year before Walters' death, the name was changed to the Atlantic Coast Line. His son, Henry Walters, later consolidated roads reaching from Washington to Florida and the Gulf Ports, Memphis and St. Louis.

William Thompson Walters started to amass his art collection when quite young, and a discussion of purchasing activities beggars description and discredits any one who attempts. The collection was continued by his son, Henry Walters, to whom too much credit cannot be given. While the actual gift of the collection reached the City upon the death of Henry Walters, (to whom too) I think we might regard his lifetime possession of it as a custodianship from his father to be turned over to the City as a climax of an ambition of two lifetimes. You may place your own evaluation upon this collection in this country. Whatever it may be worth today, international authorities agree that there was spent upon it in the course of assembling it no less than \$75,000,000. This figure does not include the present gallery. Very sagaciously Henry Walters willed one-quarter of his estate for its endowment and upkeep.

So ends the life of the last of Baltimore's "four cornerstones". It is too great a subject for a casual chat. It is rather a subject for a book where greater intimacies with personalities and character can be indulged.

I have sought to prove nothing, to preach not at all, nor to lecture. Perhaps a thought might be gleaned as to systematic encouragement of legacies to the City of Baltimore. Beyond that I do not wish to go.

Certainly it is that those who in the future experience the desire to emulate the examples of the past which we have reviewed this morning, and

if, as in the instance of Andrew Carnegie, "kind fate enables them to make some return", - then it may be felt that they have followed the advice of Bryant when he admonished;

"So live that when thy summons comes to join
The innumerable caravan that moves
To that mysterious realm where each shall take
His chamber in the silent halls of Death,
Thou go not like the quarry-slave at night,
Scourged to his dungeon, but, sustained and soothed
By and unfaltering trust, approach thy grave,
Like one that draws the drapery of his couch
About him and lies down to pleasant dreams."

THE FOUR CORNERSTONES OF BALTIMORE.

Webster defines "cornerstone" as "something of fundamental importance - a fact upon which others rest as if forming a superstructure". Consequently, when asked to speak upon famous Baltimoreans of the 19th century, staggered by the enormity of the assignment, I have bravely stepped aside to confine myself to those I am pleased to refer to as the "four cornerstones of Baltimore". These, in truth, it has been upon whom the superstructure of Baltimore has risen, for surely they have proven the foundation of much that is recognized as the Baltimore of today.

These men all lived and died within the one hundred and one years from 1795 to 1896, which pretty accurately embraces the 19th century. In giving to Baltimore what they did, they gave in intrinsic value no less than their philanthropic example could be worth to the country at large.

Our system of government provides the medium of taxation that the individual may enjoy those comforts and prerequisites of life, as a class, that as an individual he could not afford. I refer to schools, water supply, fire protection, sewerage, etc. There is a certain type of individual who, after he has contributed to these necessities by way of taxes, as he seeks to thumb his way to peace and eternity on each passing pink cloud, feels his obligations and his duties to his fellow man fully discharged. And I must admit those of us today who are able to get ahead of the tax collector and sheriff do feel as though our accomplishment should not pass without both recognition and commendation.

But it is not of the lower brackets of financial society to which I wish to refer at this moment, but instead to those whose income is sufficient to meet their needs, their pleasures, their diversions,

...the ... of ...

There was all I could see with the camera and one
 of the 1950s, which were mostly empty and the
 in giving to the camera and the 1950s, that was in the
 in the 1950s, which were mostly empty and the
 in the 1950s, which were mostly empty and the

[illegible]

tribute comfortably to their descendants and still have a substantial residue. Such was the case in the four Baltimore Citizens I wish to discuss here today - George Peabody, Johns Hopkins, Enoch Pratt and William Simpson Walters. To look back through the 19th century in Baltimore to realize what more might have been done by citizens who were financially able, makes one stop and think. As Richard Hart writes of Enoch Pratt, "The bulk of his fortune was employed for the good of his fellow citizens, rather than in idle display or in assuring leisure for his family's descendants". Now, this might seem to some to reflect a slight tinge, but I do not believe so. I am confident that with enough men like Peabody, Hopkins, Pratt and Walters that the cults of Socialism, Communism, Marxism, Fascism, Bolshevism, Nazi-ism, etc., ad nauseum, would find far greater difficulty in thriving in American soil. And I can conceive of no greater heritage that a citizen can will his descendants. In a life free from the annoyances of amateur specialists in freak theories of government by 'isms.

There is, as we all know, a type of citizen of affluence to whom posterity simply means an unwelcome accident and tradition, memory's unsuccessful attempt to infer a disturbing obligation. What generations have amassed in wealth and more particularly family history and identity, is so easily dissipated! And once dissipated, its absence automatically imposes upon posterity the development of that "rugged individualism" which has done so much for posterity in the past. Hence the science is clear.

On the other hand, there are those of wealth among us who, after making adequate family provisions, might be prevailed upon to bequeath as where most needed. Most certainly a citizen should have a right to do what he chooses with that which good fortune and the tax collector

ve him. But an intelligent resumé made public of a citizen's outstanding needs, and the needs of its outstanding institutions, might be valuable in time. Perhaps such resumé might be entrusted to a "Citizen's Endowment Foundation", composed of the highest respected citizens not confined to the stuffed shirt variety. Once a year we publish our Community Drive, or possibly before Christmas, the conditions surrounding a number of the most needy families. Why not keep before our citizens the year round our institutions' greatest needs?

Peabody, Hopkins, Pratt and Walters knew the needs of their Baltimore and gave to them with uncanny accuracy of judgment. Before discussing them, let us glance at what has been given and bequeathed in other cities. Please note this is no comparison - situations are so different relevancy is not possible of conception. The newer cities of the west a hundred years ago cannot be compared with Baltimore of that time in population or in wealth, but a review of some municipal gifts and bequests might prove interesting.

In Los Angeles I have been unable to find any gifts to the municipality during the 19th century except grounds for public parks. But forget, the picture everywhere would be quite different if we stepped into the twentieth century.

In St. Louis we find parks given, from an appraisal in 1882, the latest available, valued at over a million dollars. Two-hundred thousand dollars started Washington University, endowed today for \$1,000,000, the buildings of which are valued at \$11,000,000. Brooklyn Institute was given a bequest aggregating \$3,000,000. Bryan Llanphy, a transplanted Baltimorean, left a trust fund for indigent grants en route west.

Pittsburgh had one bequest of \$245,000, divided among a large number of different types of worthy charities. William Thaw was a patron

[illegible]

aviation, a generous supporter of what is now the University of Pittsburgh, willed it \$100,000 and left other large sums to colleges, hospitals,

Of course, Andrew Carnegie was Pittsburgh's greatest benefactor one of the country's greatest. But he gives to Enoch Pratt of Baltimore the credit for his original idea. When the present Maryland Institute was dedicated, in 1908, thanks to a contribution of \$263,000 from Andrew Carnegie, he wrote: "Tell them Enoch Pratt was my pioneer. I visited him, saw his library and then gave Pittsburgh the Institute. I owe much to Baltimore, and am grateful for the kind fate which has enabled me to make some return". This return proved to be quite handsome. Consider how many Baltimoreans realize that of the 27 branches of the Pratt Library, 14 were given by Andrew Carnegie. So, to a degree, it is quite fitting that appreciation be tendered to Baltimore's Enoch Pratt by the citizens of every city blessed with a Carnegie Library.

San Francisco had individual gifts of \$200,000, \$400,000 and 500,000 to educational institutions much needed in the early days of the west.

But it was a Baltimore man who made the outstanding contribution to San Francisco. He seemed to give to any worthy charity that approached him - the S.P.C.A., Old Ladies' Home, Public Baths, technical educational institutions, etc., ad lib. But his gift which touches the Baltimorean's heart the most and establishes one more tie between the two ports, was the gift of a statue to Francis Scott Key. This man was none other than Elias Lick, of Lick Observatory fame. He came originally from Pennsylvania but settled in Baltimore and learned the trade of piano making from Baltimorean Joseph Hiskey, around 1817. Hiskey made good pianos, but for the life of me I can't discover how Lick could have made all the money he arrived out in California with in the piano business in Balti-

...a ... of ... in ... of ...

... of ... the ... of ...

... it was a ... and ...

There must have been larger profit in pianos in those days, or he annexed part of his funds as he passed through South America, which is quite possible.

It would seem that Baltimore fared well, generally speaking, in the generosity of her citizens during the nineteenth century. Baltimore did and far better than the vast majority of cities. But at the turn of the century, barring the Jacobs collection and the Main bequest, Baltimore has received little from her citizens. We now turn to our "four cornerstones".

These points are very important in the history of the American medical profession, and are of great interest to the general public. The first point is the fact that the American medical profession has been a very successful one, and has been able to maintain its position of leadership in the world. This is due to the fact that the American medical profession has been able to keep pace with the progress of science and the needs of the people.

It would seem that the American medical profession has been able to do this because of the fact that it has been able to keep pace with the progress of science and the needs of the people. This is due to the fact that the American medical profession has been able to keep pace with the progress of science and the needs of the people. This is due to the fact that the American medical profession has been able to keep pace with the progress of science and the needs of the people. This is due to the fact that the American medical profession has been able to keep pace with the progress of science and the needs of the people.

The second point is the fact that the American medical profession has been able to maintain its position of leadership in the world. This is due to the fact that the American medical profession has been able to keep pace with the progress of science and the needs of the people. This is due to the fact that the American medical profession has been able to keep pace with the progress of science and the needs of the people. This is due to the fact that the American medical profession has been able to keep pace with the progress of science and the needs of the people.

The third point is the fact that the American medical profession has been able to maintain its position of leadership in the world. This is due to the fact that the American medical profession has been able to keep pace with the progress of science and the needs of the people. This is due to the fact that the American medical profession has been able to keep pace with the progress of science and the needs of the people. This is due to the fact that the American medical profession has been able to keep pace with the progress of science and the needs of the people.

Peabody, Hopkins, Pratt and Walters gave to Baltimore with a hom as exact as a science. While there is no record of their ever ing acted with concerted judgment, had they constituted a board of r, the results could not have been more perfect in coordination.

A great Conservatory of Music and Research Library, a Hospital a more tradition and a reputation for turning out greater doctors greater results than any other hospital in the country, a University international respect and reputation, a library which has developed o one which cannot be excelled in the country, and the second largest most valuable collection of art treasures ever amassed in the history the country by a single private family.

The lives of these four men are extremely interesting by comparison. Of the four, Hopkins was the only one born in Maryland. Peabody was born in Danvers, Massachusetts, and Pratt in West Bridgewater, Massachusetts. Walters was born in Liverpool, Pennsylvania, and Hopkins on his father's tobacco farm in Anne Arundel County, Maryland.

Peabody and Hopkins were both born in 1795, the former living to be 74 years old, dying in 1869, the latter living to be 78, dying in 1873. Pratt lived to be the oldest, dying in 1896, at the age of 88, and William Thompson Walters was born in 1820, and, as did Peabody, lived to be 74, dying in 1896. They were all born within twenty-five years of each other, and died within twenty-seven years of each other.

Peabody and Hopkins had scant schooling. Peabody entered the employ of a grocery store in Danvers, run by a Mr. Sylvester Proctor, when a lad of eleven. Hopkins' parents belonged to the West River Meeting of Friends, and set their slaves free in 1807. This meant that he left school when twelve years of age to help on the plantation.

...and the

1944-1945 - 1946-1947 - 1948-1949 - 1950-1951 - 1952-1953 - 1954-1955 - 1956-1957 - 1958-1959 - 1960-1961 - 1962-1963 - 1964-1965 - 1966-1967 - 1968-1969 - 1970-1971 - 1972-1973 - 1974-1975 - 1976-1977 - 1978-1979 - 1980-1981 - 1982-1983 - 1984-1985 - 1986-1987 - 1988-1989 - 1990-1991 - 1992-1993 - 1994-1995 - 1996-1997 - 1998-1999 - 2000-2001 - 2002-2003 - 2004-2005 - 2006-2007 - 2008-2009 - 2010-2011 - 2012-2013 - 2014-2015 - 2016-2017 - 2018-2019 - 2020-2021 - 2022-2023 - 2024-2025 - 2026-2027 - 2028-2029 - 2030-2031 - 2032-2033 - 2034-2035 - 2036-2037 - 2038-2039 - 2040-2041 - 2042-2043 - 2044-2045 - 2046-2047 - 2048-2049 - 2050-2051 - 2052-2053 - 2054-2055 - 2056-2057 - 2058-2059 - 2060-2061 - 2062-2063 - 2064-2065 - 2066-2067 - 2068-2069 - 2070-2071 - 2072-2073 - 2074-2075 - 2076-2077 - 2078-2079 - 2080-2081 - 2082-2083 - 2084-2085 - 2086-2087 - 2088-2089 - 2090-2091 - 2092-2093 - 2094-2095 - 2096-2097 - 2098-2099 - 2100-2101 - 2102-2103 - 2104-2105 - 2106-2107 - 2108-2109 - 2110-2111 - 2112-2113 - 2114-2115 - 2116-2117 - 2118-2119 - 2120-2121 - 2122-2123 - 2124-2125 - 2126-2127 - 2128-2129 - 2130-2131 - 2132-2133 - 2134-2135 - 2136-2137 - 2138-2139 - 2140-2141 - 2142-2143 - 2144-2145 - 2146-2147 - 2148-2149 - 2150-2151 - 2152-2153 - 2154-2155 - 2156-2157 - 2158-2159 - 2160-2161 - 2162-2163 - 2164-2165 - 2166-2167 - 2168-2169 - 2170-2171 - 2172-2173 - 2174-2175 - 2176-2177 - 2178-2179 - 2180-2181 - 2182-2183 - 2184-2185 - 2186-2187 - 2188-2189 - 2190-2191 - 2192-2193 - 2194-2195 - 2196-2197 - 2198-2199 - 2200-2201 - 2202-2203 - 2204-2205 - 2206-2207 - 2208-2209 - 2210-2211 - 2212-2213 - 2214-2215 - 2216-2217 - 2218-2219 - 2220-2221 - 2222-2223 - 2224-2225 - 2226-2227 - 2228-2229 - 2230-2231 - 2232-2233 - 2234-2235 - 2236-2237 - 2238-2239 - 2240-2241 - 2242-2243 - 2244-2245 - 2246-2247 - 2248-2249 - 2250-2251 - 2252-2253 - 2254-2255 - 2256-2257 - 2258-2259 - 2260-2261 - 2262-2263 - 2264-2265 - 2266-2267 - 2268-2269 - 2270-2271 - 2272-2273 - 2274-2275 - 2276-2277 - 2278-2279 - 2280-2281 - 2282-2283 - 2284-2285 - 2286-2287 - 2288-2289 - 2290-2291 - 2292-2293 - 2294-2295 - 2296-2297 - 2298-2299 - 2300-2301 - 2302-2303 - 2304-2305 - 2306-2307 - 2308-2309 - 2310-2311 - 2312-2313 - 2314-2315 - 2316-2317 - 2318-2319 - 2320-2321 - 2322-2323 - 2324-2325 - 2326-2327 - 2328-2329 - 2330-2331 - 2332-2333 - 2334-2335 - 2336-2337 - 2338-2339 - 2340-2341 - 2342-2343 - 2344-2345 - 2346-2347 - 2348-2349 - 2350-2351 - 2352-2353 - 2354-2355 - 2356-2357 - 2358-2359 - 2360-2361 - 2362-2363 - 2364-2365 - 2366-2367 - 2368-2369 - 2370-2371 - 2372-2373 - 2374-2375 - 2376-2377 - 2378-2379 - 2380-2381 - 2382-2383 - 2384-2385 - 2386-2387 - 2388-2389 - 2390-2391 - 2392-2393 - 2394-2395 - 2396-2397 - 2398-2399 - 2400-2401 - 2402-2403 - 2404-2405 - 2406-2407 - 2408-2409 - 2410-2411 - 2412-2413 - 2414-2415 - 2416-2417 - 2418-2419 - 2420-2421 - 2422-2423 - 2424-2425 - 2426-2427 - 2428-2429 - 2430-2431 - 2432-2433 - 2434-2435 - 2436-2437 - 2438-2439 - 2440-2441 - 2442-2443 - 2444-2445 - 2446-2447 - 2448-2449 - 2450-2451 - 2452-2453 - 2454-2455 - 2456-2457 - 2458-2459 - 2460-2461 - 2462-2463 - 2464-2465 - 2466-2467 - 2468-2469 - 2470-2471 - 2472-2473 - 2474-2475 - 2476-2477 - 2478-2479 - 2480-2481 - 2482-2483 - 2484-2485 - 2486-2487 - 2488-2489 - 2490-2491 - 2492-2493 - 2494-2495 - 2496-2497 - 2498-2499 - 2500-2501 - 2502-2503 - 2504-2505 - 2506-2507 - 2508-2509 - 2510-2511 - 2512-2513 - 2514-2515 - 2516-2517 - 2518-2519 - 2520-2521 - 2522-2523 - 2524-2525 - 2526-2527 - 2528-2529 - 2530-2531 - 2532-2533 - 2534-2535 - 2536-2537 - 2538-2539 - 2540-2541 - 2542-2543 - 2544-2545 - 2546-2547 - 2548-2549 - 2550-2551 - 2552-2553 - 2554-2555 - 2556-2557 - 2558-2559 - 2560-2561 - 2562-2563 - 2564-2565 - 2566-2567 - 2568-2569 - 2570-2571 - 2572-2573 - 2574-2575 - 2576-2577 - 2578-2579 - 2580-2581 - 2582-2583 - 2584-2585 - 2586-2587 - 2588-2589 - 2590-2591 - 2592-2593 - 2594-2595 - 2596-2597 - 2598-2599 - 2600-2601 - 2602-2603 - 2604-2605 - 2606-2607 - 2608-2609 - 2610-2611 - 2612-2613 - 2614-2615 - 2616-2617 - 2618-2619 - 2620-2621 - 2622-2623 - 2624-2625 - 2626-2627 - 2628-2629 - 2630-2631 - 2632-2633 - 2634-2635 - 2636-2637 - 2638-2639 - 2640-2641 - 2642-2643 - 2644-2645 - 2646-2647 - 2648-2649 - 2650-2651 - 2652-2653 - 2654-2655 - 2656-2657 - 2658-2659 - 2660-2661 - 2662-2663 - 2664-2665 - 2666-2667 - 2668-2669 - 2670-2671 - 2672-2673 - 2674-2675 - 2676-2677 - 2678-2679 - 2680-2681 - 2682-2683 - 2684-2685 - 2686-2687 - 26

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

THE JAMES H. HARRIS TRUST, INC. HAS BEEN ORGANIZED TO HOLD THE ESTATE OF JAMES H. HARRIS, DECEASED, AND TO MANAGE THE TRUST ASSETS FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE SURVIVORS OF THE DECEASED.

TO THE HONORABLE THE SECRETARY OF THE ARMY

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 05-11-2010 BY 60322 UCBAW

When 17, he too landed in the grocery business, but in the wholesale of it in his Uncle Gerard's employment in Baltimore.

Enoch Pratt and William Thompson Walters both had more schooling. Pratt at the early age of 15 graduated from the Bridgewater Academy. Capen, Postmaster of Boston and a friend of the family, secured a position for him in a wholesale hardware store in Boston. Pratt had nails in an impromptu smeltry in his fireplace at home. His familiarity with the iron industry held him his job until he was 22.

William Thompson Walters may be said to have been the only one of the quartet who had "higher education". He studied civil and mining engineering in Philadelphia. After his schooling, he returned to his home and explored it thoroughly on foot and horse. He was first employed as an iron furnace at Farrandsville. Iron was made then on a commercial scale with coke. Shortly thereafter, an important change in the iron industry took place and smelting iron with anthracite coal was adopted.

Peabody left the grocery store at Danvers when 15, and in the spring of 1811 clerked in a dry goods store in Newburyport just opened by his Brother David. Then the Newburyport fire wiped out the business. About that time his father died. His uncle John suffered acute financial difficulties and migrated to the District of Columbia, taking George with him and starting over again in 1812.

Here again his progress was interrupted, this time by the war. Much excitement prevailed by the presence of the British in the Potomac. George joined an artillery company where he had Francis Scott Key as a comrade. Due to the withdrawal of the British, George did not see active service.

At the age of 19, in 1814, Elisha Riggs set him up in the dry goods business by furnishing the capital, and moved the business to Baltimore the following year, in 1815.

William Thompson Walters first reached Baltimore at the age of 17 in 1841, when the canal from Columbia, Pennsylvania, was opened to the Chesapeake Bay, Maryland, along the Susquehanna River, engaging in the commission business, conducting most of his business with Pennsylvania.

Enoch Pratt came to Baltimore from New England in 1831, at the age of 23, and opened his first little store at 23 South Charles Street, offering an up-to-the-minute assortment of nails and horse and mule shoes.

When Hopkins came to Baltimore to work as a wholesale grocer and commission merchant for his Uncle Gerard, he was 17 years of age.

So were the four established in Baltimore in business. Hopkins was 17, Peabody at 20, Walters at 21 and Pratt at 23. At this point, their progress can best be studied individually.

There has never been any greater asset in business life than the ability to choose men wisely. Elisha Riggs apparently demonstrated this ability when he employed young Peabody and moved his dry goods business to Baltimore in 1815. By 1822, seven years later, Peabody had branches in both New York and Philadelphia. In 1829, at the age of 34, he was taken in as a senior partner, and Elisha Riggs retired, moved to New York and died in 1853.

Peabody's first trip to Europe in 1827, for the purpose of purchasing stock for his firm, made a lasting impression. Ten years later, in 1837, he established his residence in England, retiring from the firm of Peabody Riggs six years later, in 1843.

It was in England that Peabody's financial genius developed. He established the firm of George Peabody & Company, dealing in foreign exchange and American securities, and not only gave the Rothschilds a market for their money, but defied the Bank of England to break him during

... ..
... ..
... ..
... ..
... ..
... ..
... ..
... ..
... ..

1. The first of these is the fact that the Commission has not yet received any information from the Government of the United Kingdom regarding the proposed changes to the law of the United Kingdom relating to the treatment of the British Commonwealth countries.

[illegible]

There are two main types of ...
The first type is ...
The second type is ...

[illegible]

...the

panio of 1857.

He was often referred to as the unofficial Ambassador to England. many charities cannot be discussed here - time forbids. But certain instances deserve attention. In 1837 the credit of America was distressingly weakened. Three American financial houses in London had suspended payments, nine states repudiated interest payments, and three repudiated their debts. George Peabody stepped into the breach and restored confidence by the use of his name and his money. What a pity England can find no George Peabody over here today to assist her present financial straits!

He was an ardent Anglophile, but always first an American, never forgetting his home town on the Patapsco. His far sighted vision is exemplified during these days of slum clearance discussion by recalling his donation to the City of London of \$2,500,000 to erect homes for working men where they could live in decent airy quarters for a fraction of what was necessary to pay elsewhere. ((The Duke of Windsor please note) Oxford granted him the honorary degree of D.C.L. In 1869, the year of his death, the Prince of Wales unveiled a statue to him, situated on the east side of the Royal Exchange. He refused a Baronetcy and the Grand Cross of the Bath. Queen Victoria presented him a miniature of herself with a letter of deep appreciation of his philanthropies.

Funeral services were held for him in Westminster Abbey, and his body was brought back to America on a British warship accompanied by a French and American battleship.

We in Baltimore know him best for the Peabody Conservatory, theowment of which, to the extent of \$1,500,000, was intended to be much more than it is at present, although its value to the city's musical life is certainly dominating. Massachusetts knows him for a \$250,000 library

a lecture endowment, Yale for a \$150,000 Peabody Museum of Natural History and Science, Harvard for a \$150,000 Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology. His greatest benefaction was a \$3,000,000 Peabody Education Fund for promotion of education in the South.

After the War of 1812, as is customary after wars, the country experienced considerable financial reverses. Johns Hopkins had done well with his Uncle Gerard's business, very well, but there came a rift. Many customers asked the privilege of paying for their merchandise in whiskey. Uncle Gerard was a pious old Friend, and according to history, would have naught of "selling souls into perdition". So the association of uncle and nephew dissolved. But if Uncle Gerard was pious, he was broadminded, and endorsed \$10,000 worth of notes for his nephew, so that he could embark upon his own, doing \$200,000 worth of business the first year. Later, when he took his three brothers in with him under the firm name of Hopkins Brothers, they still bartered whiskey for victuals. But there must have been good whiskey, for it was resold as "Hopkins Best". True, it was thrown out of the Meeting for it, but was later forgiven and taken back into the fold - "the quality of mercy is not strained".

The possibilities of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad became very evident to him because of the expansion of his business into the Valley of Virginia, into North Carolina, and more particularly across the Alleghenies into Ohio.

He gradually and continuously bought up stock in the B & O and became a director of the road in 1847, and Chairman of the Finance Committee in 1855. Next to the State of Maryland and the City of Baltimore he was the largest stockholder.

Like Peabody, he stood like the Rock of Gibraltar during the panic of 1857, endorsing notes to help the railroad surmount its financial difficulties. In 1873 he advanced a loan of \$900,000 to permit interest

[illegible]

ants to me made.

His financial interests became varied for many years, being president of the Merchants Bank and director of several as well as being interested in insurance, warehouses and steamship lines. From the period of the Civil War up to 1873, he advanced the City of Baltimore over half a million dollars.

Hopkins died in 1873, but several years before his death he consulted George Peabody and John W. Garrett as to the best way to give his money to the citizens of Baltimore. The result was a bequest to found the Johns Hopkins University - \$3,500,000 - the largest bequest ever given in this country to an institute of learning. A similar amount was bequeathed to found the Johns Hopkins Hospital. What more intelligent method of giving could be devised? Such consultations as Peabody and Garrett had proven of inestimable value to Baltimore and its citizens. Too bad there seemingly have been none since the start of the twentieth century.

When Enoch Pratt first offered Baltimoreans his first choice of department of nails, horse and mule shoes, it was in a small store at South Charles Street. He was financed largely by shrewd New England capital. Pratt's firm flourished from the start. The various changes of personnel in the business I believe to be of no interest here. Suffice it to say that its success was sufficient to enable him to give \$225,000 for a library building and an additional sum of \$833,333.33 for the purpose of creating an annuity of \$50,000 per year to the Board of Trustees for the support and maintenance of the library and its branches. When the library opened, it had 28,000 books. Today it has over 400,000 volumes.

Pratt will always seem to some a paradoxical character. To others, a perfectly natural red blooded masculine personality. He was

to be made.

The following is a list of the books which have been added to the collection since the last report. The books are arranged in alphabetical order of the author's name. The number of copies of each book is given in parentheses. The total number of books added is 1,234. The total number of copies added is 2,345.

The following is a list of the books which have been added to the collection since the last report. The books are arranged in alphabetical order of the author's name. The number of copies of each book is given in parentheses. The total number of books added is 1,234. The total number of copies added is 2,345.

The following is a list of the books which have been added to the collection since the last report. The books are arranged in alphabetical order of the author's name. The number of copies of each book is given in parentheses. The total number of books added is 1,234. The total number of copies added is 2,345.

The following is a list of the books which have been added to the collection since the last report. The books are arranged in alphabetical order of the author's name. The number of copies of each book is given in parentheses. The total number of books added is 1,234. The total number of copies added is 2,345.

devout and sincere church goer, attending the First Independent Church the corner of Charles and Franklin Streets. It is now the Unitarian Church of Baltimore. He was an inveterate card player - but never for money. He was a true Maryland gourmet, and his table was famous for Maryland delicacies. He enjoyed claret, port, hot whiskey, a good julep and champagne. He is reputed to have replied to the query how he managed to enjoy such excellent health at such an advanced age - "I go to parties, dance, play cards and drink all the champagne anyone else pays for".

Many young men were helped along life's way by Pratt. He sent the sculptor Bartholemew, a New Englander, to Rome to study under Bernini, and there are a number of his patron's finest works in Baltimore today.

Pratt was a close friend of Dr. Brush, of the Sheppard Asylum, which he became deeply interested. He left this institution \$500,000, and the name was changed to the Sheppard and Enoch Pratt Hospital.

His activities in Baltimore outside his business are too numerous to mention, but among the outstanding associations was the controlling interest of the Maryland Steamboat Company, Director of the Susquehanna Canal Company, Vice-President of the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad for 27 years, Director of the National Farmers and Planters Bank for 60 years, and President of it for 36 years, President of the Baltimore Clearing House and the Maryland Bankers' Association. Although a Republican, he was appointed Finance Commissioner of the City of Baltimore under a Democratic Administration. His stalwart integrity, frankness, sympathy and delightful personality made him one of the most highly respected citizens Baltimore has ever claimed.

and almost every body, including the first Massachusetts Convention
the names of Charles and Franklin Brown. It is now the custom
to call him John. He was an intimate friend of the late
Mr. Brown, and his name was known to
the whole country. He was a true American patriot, and his
life was a model of virtue. He was a man of great
energy, and he was a man of great courage. He was a man
of great ability, and he was a man of great
character. He was a man of great
influence, and he was a man of great
reputation. He was a man of great
power, and he was a man of great
authority. He was a man of great
wisdom, and he was a man of great
knowledge. He was a man of great
skill, and he was a man of great
talent. He was a man of great
strength, and he was a man of great
endurance. He was a man of great
patience, and he was a man of great
perseverance. He was a man of great
modesty, and he was a man of great
humility. He was a man of great
simplicity, and he was a man of great
plainness. He was a man of great
frugality, and he was a man of great
economy. He was a man of great
industry, and he was a man of great
diligence. He was a man of great
activity, and he was a man of great
energy. He was a man of great
vigor, and he was a man of great
strength. He was a man of great
power, and he was a man of great
authority. He was a man of great
wisdom, and he was a man of great
knowledge. He was a man of great
skill, and he was a man of great
talent. He was a man of great
strength, and he was a man of great
endurance. He was a man of great
patience, and he was a man of great
perseverance. He was a man of great
modesty, and he was a man of great
humility. He was a man of great
simplicity, and he was a man of great
plainness. He was a man of great
frugality, and he was a man of great
economy. He was a man of great
industry, and he was a man of great
diligence. He was a man of great
activity, and he was a man of great
energy. He was a man of great
vigor, and he was a man of great
strength.

Many young men were attracted to his life, and they
were all of them true Americans. They were all of them
patriots, and they were all of them
men of great courage. They were all of them
men of great ability, and they were all of them
men of great character. They were all of them
men of great influence, and they were all of them
men of great reputation. They were all of them
men of great power, and they were all of them
men of great authority. They were all of them
men of great wisdom, and they were all of them
men of great knowledge. They were all of them
men of great skill, and they were all of them
men of great talent. They were all of them
men of great strength, and they were all of them
men of great endurance. They were all of them
men of great patience, and they were all of them
men of great perseverance. They were all of them
men of great modesty, and they were all of them
men of great humility. They were all of them
men of great simplicity, and they were all of them
men of great plainness. They were all of them
men of great frugality, and they were all of them
men of great economy. They were all of them
men of great industry, and they were all of them
men of great diligence. They were all of them
men of great activity, and they were all of them
men of great energy. They were all of them
men of great vigor, and they were all of them
men of great strength.

There was a close friend of Dr. Brown, of the name of
John. He was a true American patriot, and his
life was a model of virtue. He was a man of great
energy, and he was a man of great courage. He was a man
of great ability, and he was a man of great
character. He was a man of great
influence, and he was a man of great
reputation. He was a man of great
power, and he was a man of great
authority. He was a man of great
wisdom, and he was a man of great
knowledge. He was a man of great
skill, and he was a man of great
talent. He was a man of great
strength, and he was a man of great
endurance. He was a man of great
patience, and he was a man of great
perseverance. He was a man of great
modesty, and he was a man of great
humility. He was a man of great
simplicity, and he was a man of great
plainness. He was a man of great
frugality, and he was a man of great
economy. He was a man of great
industry, and he was a man of great
diligence. He was a man of great
activity, and he was a man of great
energy. He was a man of great
vigor, and he was a man of great
strength.

His reputation as a patriot was such that he was
often called upon to speak at public meetings. He was
a man of great courage, and he was a man of great
ability. He was a man of great character, and he was a man of great
influence. He was a man of great reputation, and he was a man of great
power. He was a man of great authority, and he was a man of great
wisdom. He was a man of great knowledge, and he was a man of great
skill. He was a man of great talent, and he was a man of great
strength. He was a man of great endurance, and he was a man of great
patience. He was a man of great perseverance, and he was a man of great
modesty. He was a man of great humility, and he was a man of great
simplicity. He was a man of great plainness, and he was a man of great
frugality. He was a man of great economy, and he was a man of great
industry. He was a man of great diligence, and he was a man of great
activity. He was a man of great energy, and he was a man of great
vigor. He was a man of great strength, and he was a man of great
endurance. He was a man of great patience, and he was a man of great
perseverance. He was a man of great modesty, and he was a man of great
humility. He was a man of great simplicity, and he was a man of great
plainness. He was a man of great frugality, and he was a man of great
economy. He was a man of great industry, and he was a man of great
diligence. He was a man of great activity, and he was a man of great
energy. He was a man of great vigor, and he was a man of great
strength.

William Thompson Walters, the last of the "four cornerstones", similarly accomplished immediate success in commercial life. Shortly after taking his residence in Baltimore, he became the controlling director of the Baltimore & Susquehanna Railroad (which later became the Northern Central).

At the age of 27, he entered the foreign and domestic liquor trade with Charles Harvy which continued until his railroad interests demanded more of his time. ^{in 1882} Like many of his day who were engaged in expanding businesses, railroads opened up vistas of untold financial advantages. Primarily interested in a steamship line between Baltimore and Savannah, the speedier transportation by rail offered too keen competition to be ignored by a man of William Thompson Walters' vision. Gradually he started buying up small unconnected lines throughout the South, with Wilmington, N. C., and Norfolk, Va., as pivotal points. The War interrupted these plans, followed by the depression of 1873. Through careful negotiations over a period of years, Walters succeeded in causing an agreement with the northern roads to carry perishable goods from the Carolinas to Boston through intermediary points. The Atlantic Improvement and Construction Company, a holding company, was incorporated in Connecticut in 1889. A year before Walters' death, the name was changed to the Atlantic Coast Line. His son, Henry Walters, later consolidated roads reaching from Washington to Florida and the Gulf Ports, Memphis and St. Louis.

William Thompson Walters started to amass his art collection when quite young, and a discussion of his purchasing activities beggars description and discredits anyone who attempts it. The collection was continued by his son, Henry Walters, to whom too much credit cannot be given. While the actual gift of the collection reached the City upon the death of Henry Walters, I think we might regard his lifetime posses-

...the first of the year...

...the first of the year...

...the first of the year...

...the first of the year...

...the first of the year...

...the first of the year...

...the first of the year...

...the first of the year...

...the first of the year...

...the first of the year...

...the first of the year...

...the first of the year...

...the first of the year...

...the first of the year...

...the first of the year...

...the first of the year...

...the first of the year...

...the first of the year...

...the first of the year...

...the first of the year...

...the first of the year...

...the first of the year...

...the first of the year...

...the first of the year...

...the first of the year...

...the first of the year...

...the first of the year...

...the first of the year...

...the first of the year...

of it as a custodianship from his father to be turned over to the
as a climax of an ambition of two lifetimes. You may place your
evaluation upon this collection. Only the Morgan collection has
exceeded as a private collection in this country. Whatever it
be worth today, international authorities agree that there was spent
it in the course of assembling it no less than \$75,000,000. This
does not include the present gallery. Very sagaciously Henry
willed one-quarter of his estate for its endowment and upkeep.

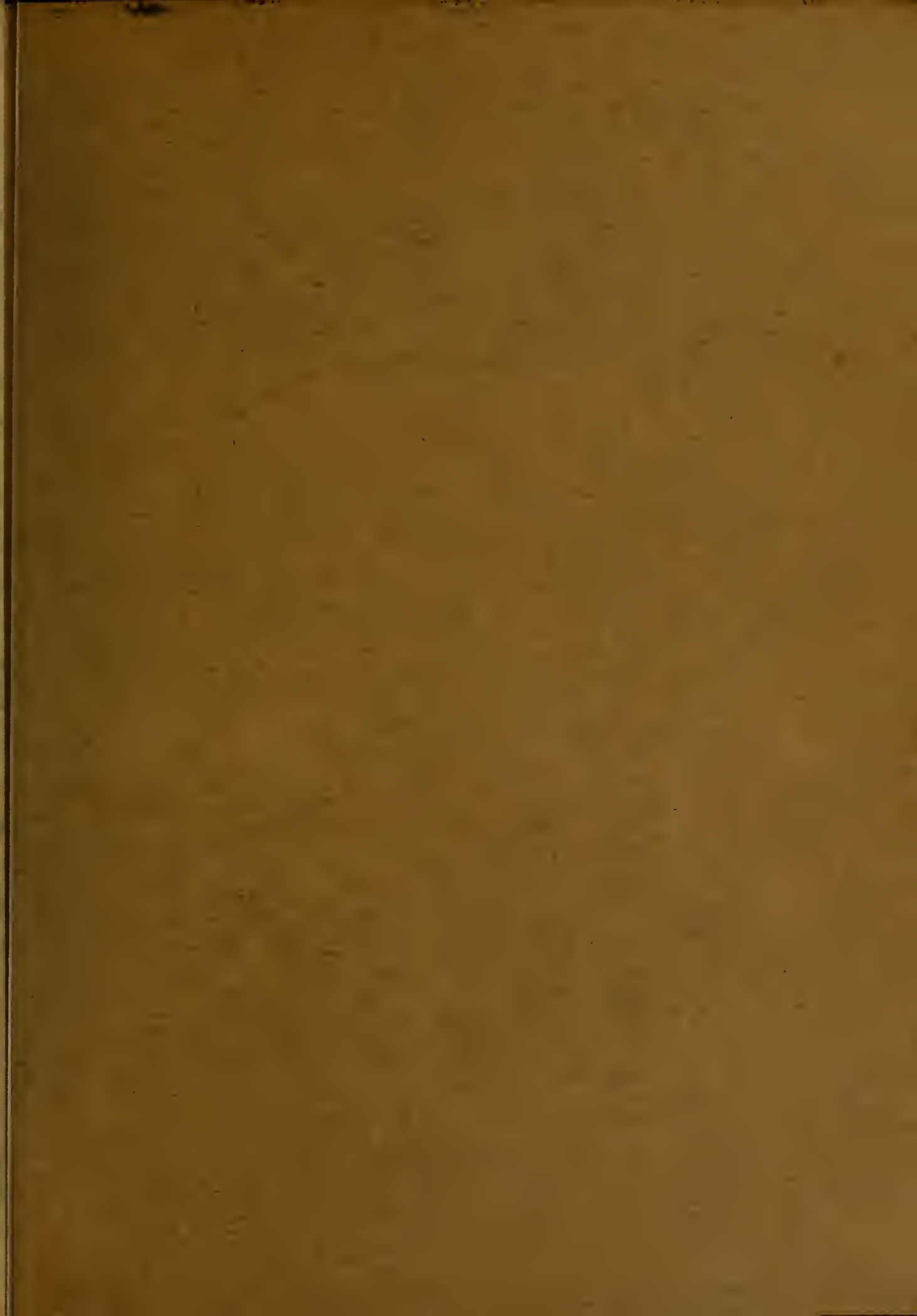
So ends the life of the last of Baltimore's "four cornerstones".
is too great a subject for a casual chat. It is rather a subject for
book where greater intimacies with personalities and character can be
elucidated.

I have sought to prove nothing, to preach not at all, nor to
insure. Perhaps a thought might be gleaned as to systematic encourage-
ment of legacies to the City of Baltimore. Beyond that I do not wish to

Certain it is that those who in the future experience the desire
to emulate the examples of the past which we have reviewed this morning,
if, as in the instance of Andrew Carnegie, "kind fate enables them
to make some return", - then it may be felt that they have followed the
advice of Bryant when he admonished:

"So live that when thy summons comes to join
The innumerable caravan that moves
To that mysterious realm where each shall take
His chamber in the silent halls of Death,
Thou go not like the quarry-slave at night,
Scourged to his dungeon, but, sustained and soothed
By an unfaltering trust, approach thy grave,
Like one that draws the drapery of his couch
About him and lies down to pleasant dreams."

Frederick L. L. L.



N/2055/00137/2892X

Jan 22 '37 B



MADE IN U.S.A.

Made in 1/2" 1" 1 1/2" 2" capacities
and 25 sizes - Special Sizes to order

NO. 1101

ELBE
LINE

